The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GLOVES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

PARASOLS.

Fine Serge Silk Parasols:
18-inch, $1.00.
20-inch, $1.25.
22-inch, $1.50.
24-inch, $2.00.

Best 20 and 22-inch Serge Silk Parasols, handsome handles, $2.25 and $2.75.

Best 20 and 22-inch Serge Silk Parasols, finest Pearl Handles, $3.00 and $3.50.

GLOVES.

The "LUPIN" real French Kid Gloves, 3-buttons, $1.25 a pair.

The "LEON" 3-button Kid Glove, $1; the best Glove in the market.

Best Kid Gloves, warranted good quality, $1.25 a pair.

The best of "Elite" Kid Gloves just received, 48c per pair, in all colors.

Endless variety of Lisle Thread Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lace Mits, &c., &c., &c.

LOWEST PRICES.

HOSIERY.

Full line of assorted Misses' Regular-made Fancy Hose, 25c, 35c, 40c.

Balance of our "Popular" Lace Hose, fine Balbriggan Hose, 25c per pair.

Children's Gauze Vests, 25c.

MANDEL BROS.,
121 & 123 STATE-ST.

Entrances: Madison-st. and Twenty-second-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 20, 1878.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 61 and 63 Broadway, New York, will be received until 11 o'clock, June 18th, 1878, for furnishing for the Indian service, 675,000 pounds Bacon, 38,000 pounds flour in the hoof, 160,000 pounds Beans, 2,000 pounds Rice, 2,000,000 pounds Corn, 7,000,000 pounds Flour, 56,000 pounds Hard Bread, 118,000 pounds Oats, 1,100 pounds Lard, 1,100 barrels Mess Pork, 7,000 pounds Tea, 53,000 pounds Salt, 100,000 pounds Soap, 221,000 pounds Sugar, and 1,356,000 pounds Coal.

Also, Woolen and Cotton goods (consisting of 35,000 yards; Standard Calico, 29,500 yards; Duck, 218,650 yards; Gingham, 32,500 yards; Satinet, 6,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 30,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 29,000 yards; Calico 7,500 yards; Clothing, Hardware, Medical Supplies; and Wagons, Harness, &c., &c.

Blank forms for such of the Supplies, Goods, &c., as may not be contracted for to be delivered at Agencies, and BLANK BOOKS OF GOVERNMENT BLANKS, specifying the kinds and quantities of supplies required for each Agency, and the articles in gross, of all other goods and services, with blank proposals and forms for contracts, and conditions to be observed by bidders, as to time of delivery, terms of contract and bonds, routes, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner, Nos. 61 and 63 Broadway, New York, to Gen. E. M. Kingsley, No. 30 Clinton Place, St. Louis; H. Lyon, No. 403 Broadway, New York; to the Commissaries of Subsistence, Fort Hays, Saint Louis, Sioux City, Saint Paul, Omaha, and Cheyenne.

Bidders are required to say above stated, whether they will be present at the opening.

NO BIDS WILL BE CONSIDERED OR ACCEPTED FOR ANY SUPPLIES, ETC., UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR FIVE PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BID, PAYABLE OR INDORSED TO THE ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, AS A GUARANTY THAT THE PARTY OR PARTIES BIDDING WILL ENTER INTO CONTRACT AND GIVE BONDS FOR THE FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF THE SAME, IF ACCEPTED; WHICH CHECKS WILL BE RETURNED TO THE PARTIES WHOSE BIDS ARE NOT ACCEPTED.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," or "Proposals for Indian Supplies," as the case may be, and inclosed under this advertisement will be considered unless they have been made by Contractors or dealers, or by their regular authorized agents.

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

Proposals to Contractors.

Proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Marathon County, Wis., at the Court-house in the city of Wausau, in said county, until 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the erection in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in said County Clerk's office, of the Court-house for said county. The Building Committee reserve to themselves the right to accept any and to reject all bids.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, at Wausau, Wis.

Address the Building Committee, care of A. Lee & Co., Architects, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dated Wausau, March 29, 1878.

CLINTON TURNER,
THOMAS F. LAUGHTIN,
J. H. TARBOX,
HOWARD WESTON,
EDWIN HAMEL,
Building Committee.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
311 & 316 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FURNITURE.

Spiegel & Co.,
251 & 253 Wabash-av.

ODD PARLOR PIECES.

The latest and prettiest Novelties in Parlor Furniture can now be found in our warerooms, consisting of

50 Styles of Tetes, Sofas, and Divans,
150 Styles of Easy Chairs,
35 Styles of Platform Rockers,
200 Styles of Odd Parlor Chairs and Corner Pieces,

Many of them covered in Raw Silk and Plush trimmed, to display the various styles of late coverings, of which we have 75 patterns to select from.

Any one piece of the above goods will be figured at our LOWEST "Suite prices."

This enables you to furnish your parlor in good taste, and at about ONE-HALF THE COST usually asked to "break Suits."

An inspection respectfully solicited.

251 and 253 WABASH-AV.,
NEAR JACKSON-ST.

FURNITURE. DON'T BUY

Until you have our prices. We are selling Goods LOWER than any House in the city, and will convince you if you will COMPARE prices and quality with others.

HOLTON & HILDRETH,
235 & 237 State-st.

REMOVALS.

STORY & CAMP,

Now in their Elegant New Warerooms, invite their friends and the public to examine the finest stock of PIANOS and ORGANS in the West. Their specialities are the

GENUINE

DECKER BROS. PIANOS

(The only FIRST-CLASS Piano bearing that name), and the CELEBRATED

ESTEY ORGANS,

For which they are General Western Agents.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st., Chicago,
Opposite Palmer House.

St. Louis House, 912 & 914 Olive-st.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware.

A CARD.

I would respectfully inform my friends that I have removed from 136 State-st. into the elegant store 157 State-st.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN.

Wholesale and Retail Jeweler, 157 State-st.

Orders from the country solicited.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Admission Examinations

AT CINCINNATI, 1878.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College (preliminary and entire), the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School and the Law School, will be held on June 27, 28, and 29, at the rooms of the Literary Club, 230½ West Fifth-st., up-stairs, beginning at 9 a. m. on June 27. Those examinations, which are identical with those held in Cambridge, are free to all who intend to enter the above departments of the University, and open to others upon the payment of a fee of $10.

Persons proposing to pass those examinations are requested to inform the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., of their purpose before June 15, and to address him for further information.

The Admission Examinations of the University will be held at Cincinnati each year on the three days following the first Wednesday in June.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.

This Academy is intended to fit boys in the best manner for the best American Colleges. Its success in this design during the six years of its existence under the late William R. Dimsdale, has been gratifying. Its course is four years, and its tuition fee is $150.00 annually. The next school year begins Sept. 11, and the examination for admission will take place the day before, Tuesday, Sept. 10. All applications for admission, for catalogues and other information, to be addressed to William Everett, Phi. D., acting Head Master, or to J. F. Worden, A. M., Quincy, Mass. Mr. Worden is in charge of the large Academy Boarding House, and will receive applications for pupils. The charge for room and board, including washing, is $350 annually.

SPORTING GOODS.

Archery TENTH INVOICE just received. Don't delay, but order at once. A. KELLEY'S B. B. and Cutlery Emporium, No. 80 Madison street.

Send for Price-List. Oldest house in the Northwest.

HATS.

New Styles Boys' Hats. Twenty dozen Children's French Panamas, just received. J. S. BARNES, Fashionable Hatter, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

UPHOLSTERY.

UPHOLSTERY.

Field, Leiter & Co.

Call attention to their large stock of

LACE CURTAINS,

Comprising the choicest and richest designs in Nottingham, Guipure, Cluny, Antique, Swiss, French Points, Algerian, and Point Russe.

JAPANESE SCREENS.

We are showing novelties in very rich and choice designs.

Canopies and Nettings

Of the most improved style.

Particular attention is called to our large stock of Furniture Coverings, Tapestries, Raw Silks, Satin Damasks, &c.

Plain and Fancy Lap Robes

In a large variety.

WABASH-AV.,
Between Madison & Monroe-sts.

MINERAL WATERS.

APOLLINARIS

NATURAL

MINERAL WATER.

HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

APPROVED by the Academie de Medecine of France, and its sale in France authorized by special order of the French Government.

Recommended by the highest MEDICAL AUTHORITIES in New York as

"A great relief for seasickness."
"A delightful beverage."
"Far superior to Vichy, Seltzer, or any other.
"Most grateful and refreshing."
"Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use; free from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially aerated waters."
"Impregnated only with its own gas."
"Useful and very agreeable."
"Healthful and well-suited for Dyspepsia and cases of acute disease."
"Mildly antacid; agrees well with dyspeptics, and where there is a gouty diathesis."
"By far the most agreeable, alone or mixed with wine, useful in Catarrhs of Stomach or Bladder, and in Gout."
"Not only a luxury, but a necessity."

To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United States, and wholesale of

FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
NOS. 41 & 43 WARREN-ST., NEW YORK.

Every genuine bottle bears the registered Yellow pictorial label of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON.

REAL ESTATE.

HO FOR KANSAS!

Grand Harvest Excursion.

We invite all who wish to secure choice, cheap lands for general farming, stock-growing, or as investments, to join our Excursion to Trego County, Kansas, which will leave on Tuesday, June 4, in charge of Mr. O. C. Gibbs. Trego County lies directly upon the line of the K. P. R. R.; is in the heart of the best wheat, stock, and wool growing district of the country, and is rapidly settling up with the best class of Northern people. Mr. Gibbs is thoroughly acquainted with the country, and will give personal assistance in selecting lands. Prices range from $2.50 to $5 per acre. Parties joining this excursion will be able to see the immense wheatfields of Kansas, now just ready for harvest. Tickets for the round trip, first-class, good for forty days, $31.50. Call for full particulars.

WARREN, KEENEY & CO.,
106 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, 123 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., May 10, 1878.

To First Mortgage Bondholders:

The Coupon due June 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Fourth National Bank of New York City.

J. C. CALHOUN, Treasurer.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. BURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

4 PER CENT GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

For 4 per cent Government Bonds; 5 and 6 per cent Government bonds for sale; Foreign Exchange for sale; City and County orders cashed at

LAZARUS SILVERMAN'S Bank,
Chamber of Commerce.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SEWER PIPE,

Drain Tile, and Cement. WM. M. DEE, Agent.
22 East Quincy and 97 Jackson-sts.

WM. M. DEE, Sanitary Engineer, Agent, at 22 East Quincy-st., near State.

FIRM CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Keith & Crocker, for a flour and general commission business, and have taken an office at 121 LaSalle-st.

ABIJAH KEITH,
W. H. CROCKER.

June 1, 1878.

PARRAGUT CIGAR.

SMOKE

FARRAGUT CIGAR

MADE WITH ONLY ONE BINDER.

A Rich, Fragrant 10c Smoke.

STRICTLY HAND-MADE.

LOUIS COHN'S

"LAUREL WREATH"

5c Cigar.

Every Cigar warranted Clear, Long Havana filled.

For sale by all first-class Retail Dealers.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

KELLOGG & BARRETT, 10 & 12 Wabash-av.
F. DEUTSCH, 64 Lake-st., corner State.
W. M. HOYT & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & River-st.
KANTZLER & HARGIS, 119 South Clark-st.

CHICAGO.

TEAS.

HongKong Tea Co.,

110 & 112 Madison-st.,

Is the only Tea House in the Northwest that can sell Teas to consumers at first cost.

PRESENT PRICES.

	Per lb.	5 lbs for
JAPAN—		
Common	20	90
Fair	25	$1.10
Fine Good Draw	40	1.75
Choice Spring Leaf	50	2.25
Extra Choice Yamasharo	60	2.75
YOUNG HYSON—		
Fair Fychow	25	1.15
Good Fine Teankai	40	1.80
Good Moyune	50	2.25
Choice Moyune	60	2.75
Extra Choice	75	3.50
GUNPOWDERS—		
Common	25	1.20
Good Teankai	40	1.80
Fine Moyune	50	2.25
Choice Moyune	60	2.75
Extra Choice Moyune	75	3.50
OOLONG (BLACK)—		
Good Amoy	25	1.15
Fine Amoy	40	1.75
Fine Formosa	50	2.25
Choice Formosa	60	2.75
Extra Choice Formosa	75	3.50
IMPERIAL—		
Good Moyune	50	2.25
Choice Moyune	75	3.40
SOUCHONG (English Breakfast)—		
Good	50	2.30
Choice	75	3.60
TEA-DUST—		
Good Japan Tea-Dust	20	80
Choice Japan Tea-Dust	30	1.25

THE FINEST GARDEN GROWTH TEAS

Can be had only at the Hong-Kong Tea Company's Tasing Morning Congou (Special Importations), as follows:

Fancy Moyune Gunpowder	$1.00	$4.75
Fancy Moyune Imperial	1.00	4.75
Fancy Nankin Moyune Young Hyson	.90	4.25
Fancy Foochow Oolong	1.00	4.75
Fancy Formosa Oolong	1.00	4.50
Fancy Morning Congou	1.00	4.00
Fancy Japan Yamasharo	.75	3.50

Will send C. O. D. to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Competitors in the habit of copying the brands of our Teas can do so only on paper.

110 & 112 Madison-st.,

Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

CLOTHING.

At Clement & Sayer's

Great Steam Clothing Manufactory,

418, 418, 420, 422, and 424 Milwaukee-av.

Business has been heavy this Spring, and is constantly increasing, because

Styles the Newest, Prices the Lowest,

And an opportunity TO SELECT FROM AN IMMENSE STOCK, are appreciated, and will have their natural effect in bringing a large amount of trade.

VISIT US AND SECURE BARGAINS.

First, original, and only strictly one-price cash house, and largest retail clothing store in the WORLD, occupying an area of floors of more than an acre.

STOVES AND RANGES.

RANGES

POPULAR PRICES.

BOYNTON'S

Double and single Oven Ranges, the finest cooking apparatus in the world.

Furnaces and Baltimore HEATERS.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
82 and 84 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Stoves

New Excelsior Oil Stove. We challenge the world. Wire Gauze. Absolute safety. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS & OIL CO., 81 East Adams-st

OPTICIAN.

MANANSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses. Telescopes. Microscopes. Barometers, &c.

CAUTION!—We employ no peddlers or agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

William Gustschow, of the firm of Gustschow & Pirwitz, is not authorized to contract any debts or to purchase any goods for the above firm after date.

May 31, 1878. GUSTAV PIRWITZ.

FUR STORAGE.

Furs Preserved from Moths. We have room in our Fire-proof Depository for a few more Furs. Send your Furs for perfect safety to J. S. BARNES, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MORE LIGHT.

Potter's Conspirators Yield to the Force of Public Opinion.

Their Operations to Be Conducted with Open Doors.

Accused Persons to Be Allowed Counsel and Rebutting Witnesses.

Designation of Sub-Committees to Visit Florida and Louisiana.

Anderson Relied on to Prove What He Has Already Denied.

The Beaubien Lake-Front Grab Receives Its Quietus.

Able Report by Senator Bayard Adverse to the Bill.

Weitzel's Removal Sealed by the Confirmation of His Successor.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

OUTSIDE PRESSURE TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The Potter investigation has made its first surrender to public opinion. The decision reached in Committee was that the examination of witnesses shall be conducted with open doors. The almost-united voice of the press demanded this, and, although it had been practically decided that the sessions should not be open, and a motion had been made to that effect, a contrary decision was reached to-day. From the fact that the motion for secrecy was made by Butler, the Democrats maintain that the Republicans desired to have the sessions secret, but wished to have the Democrats assume the responsibility for secrecy. This, however, is scarcely a fair statement of the case, although there are some indications that more than one Republican member of the Committee desired secrecy. Mystery is one of the means by which Congressmen magnify their own importance. It is the ordinary resort of Washington public men. The Committee to-day decided to

ADMIT THE PRESS

under certain restrictions, and to permit Secretary Sherman to be represented by counsel,—upon condition, however, that witnesses shall only be cross-examined through the Committee. It is also understood that the Sub-Committees for Florida and Louisiana were decided upon as follows: For Florida, Hunton of Virginia, and Stenger of Pennsylvania, Democrats; Hiscock of New York, Republican. For Louisiana, Blackburn of Kentucky, and Springer of Illinois, Democrats, with Re ed, of Maine, Republican. There is a curious sensational reason assigned for the fact that Butler did not receive a place upon the Louisiana Sub-Committee. The story is that the Democrats were afraid of the mixed population in New Orleans, and thought that some personal assault might be made upon Butler

ON ACCOUNT OF WAR REVENGE.

An ingenious way to prevent Butler from going was to decide that the Republicans of the House should determine which Republican members of the Committee should go to the different States. The leaders quickly decided this, and did not select Butler. The latter has indicated to-day his purpose to work for the Republicans on the Committee, on the ground that he thinks it will unite the party. The active working Committee to be left in Washington is Potter, Chairman, Morrison of Illinois, McMahon of Ohio, Democrats; Cox of Ohio, Republican, and Butler of Massachusetts.

JAMES F. ANDERSON,

the first witness subpœnaed by the Potter Committee, was in attendance in the corridor leading to the investigating room for two hours this afternoon. He was attended by a gentleman who seemed to be a sort of a keeper, and whose presence was evidently intended as a guarantee that there should be no more such scenes as that which resulted from Anderson's last visit to Washington. The attendant was J. R. Sypher, his lawyer. Anderson is a man of about 35, of respectable appearance, but not a person to whom a man of the world would think that Secretary John Sherman would make corrupt propositions. Anderson stated this afternoon that he

FELT ENTIRELY CALM AND SELF-POSSESSED;

that he had a straight story to tell, and that he himself preferred that Secretary Sherman should hear it. This witness is relied upon by the Democrats to furnish the basis upon which they hope to impeach Secretary Sherman. A prominent Democrat said to-night that they had no doubt but Anderson would adhere to his story. That story has in outline already been published. The Democrats hope to prove by him, first, that Secretary Sherman made a proposition to him that he should do

CERTAIN UNLAWFUL ACTS

and should be taken care of. Second, that these acts having been done, Anderson, through the personal intercession of Stanley Matthews, was tendered the Consulship at Funchal. The weak part of the Democratic case is that Anderson has already sworn before the Louisiana Investigating Committee, when under cross-examination by Democratic Senator Saulsbury, that he did not do the very things which he is now expected to swear that he did do.

ANDERSON'S FIRST CARE

after reaching Washington seems to have been to contradict much that he said when here a week ago, which furnished the basis of the sensational interviews. He is expected to reveal to-morrow that he made the protest which enabled the Returning Board to throw out East Feliciana Parish.

As to the scope of the investigation, the Potter Committee has been unable to reach any conclusion. The Democratic difficulty is to decide how to give unlimited scope to the attack on Hayes without incurring the risk of stumbling upon Tilden. While it is argued by most of the Democratic members that the resolution restricts the Committee very closely to what was done in the States in connection with the counting of the Electoral votes, it seems to be determined on the Democratic side to investigate the Wormley-Hotel Conference, the Louisiana Commissions, and all kindred matters. It is the intention to summon Maj. Burke, of New Orleans, and ask him to produce the memorandum which was read as the basis of action at that meeting.

CAUGHT UNAWARES.

The Democrats caught the Republicans unawares in the House this morning. Immediately after reading the journal, a bill appropriating $20,000 for the expenses of the Potter Investigation Committee was reported and passed. There were few Republicans present, while the Democrats, evidently having received the word, were in their usual numbers for that hour. The Republicans made an unsuccessful effort to call the yeas and nays, and the bill passed without contest. It will have to receive the approval of the Senate before it becomes a law, and it is expected that that body may use it as a text for a general debate upon the purposes of the investigation.

SPRINGER'S CHANCE.

The first break has occurred in the Louisiana Investigating Committee. Cobb, of Indiana, has resigned, and Springer, of Illinois, is appointed to succeed him. The reason assigned by Cobb is ill-health,—a reason which possibly many of the Democrats would be glad now to plead in order to be relieved of the responsibility of engineering an investigation based, as one of the Democratic members says, upon the stories of a lot of two-dollar detectives. Springer will doubtless be pleased with the appointment, as he, with Finley, of Ohio, is one of the original instigators of the investigation. It was Springer and Finley who, Alfred Morton has stated in an interview, engaged him to visit Florida to prepare the case for the investigation. The extreme radical wing of the Democracy has received important aid in the appointment of Springer. This appointment is not a compliment to the Democracy of Indiana, as the Committee was originally formed upon the theory that Hendricks should have an immediate representative, but no other Democrat from the State, except Cobb, is regarded as having either sufficient prominence or ability. Springer holds a somewhat anomalous position. He was a member of the House branch of the Joint Committee which framed the Electoral law, and now is an active instigator of a movement designed to break down the results of that law.

OPEN SESSIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The Potter Committee at their session this afternoon debated for some time the propriety of holding open sessions, and finally agreed that they would do so to the extent of admitting a limited number of representatives of the press. This course was adopted in order to remove suspicion of unfairness in the investigation, as it had been reported that the proceedings were to be conducted secretly.

Chairman Potter says no sub-committees have yet been appointed.

ANDERSON.

James E. Anderson, Supervisor of West Feliciana, arrived here from Philadelphia this morning under subpœna. He was in attendance this afternoon waiting to be called as a witness. He will be examined to-morrow morning.

J. R. Sypher, of Philadelphia, has been retained as counsel to manage the Louisiana branch of the investigation.

POTTER TO SHERMAN.

Chairman Potter addressed the following letter to Secretary Sherman:

WASHINGTON, May 31.—SIR: I submitted your letter of the 20th inst., directed to me as Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, etc., to the Committee at its first meeting, and am now unanimously directed by the Committee to inform you that, until further orders, they will permit any person named in the resolution appointing the Committee to be present when evidence affecting him is taken, and to be attended by his counsel, and to offer evidence in his own behalf. But that all questions to witnesses shall be addressed by a member of the Committee. Your obedient servant, CLARKSON N. POTTER.

To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPRECATORY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31.—The House concurred in the Senate resolutions deprecating the Potter investigation and the efforts to unsettle the Presidential title by a vote of 49 to 10.

THE LAST INTERVIEW.

REITERATION OF ITS AUTHENTICITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The *Times* correspondent, whose interview with the President at Gettysburg was telegraphed yesterday, reaffirms the correctness of his report. He says he had the talk with Hayes at the residence of the Hon. Edward McPherson, and in the presence of the latter. In the course of the conversation, which was prolonged and interrupted by shaking hands with visitors, the President was asked who interviewed him for a Cincinnati paper last Monday week. Mr. Hayes replied that he supposed Stanley Matthews had talked with the reporter. The correspondent says the report of the conversation is as accurate as memory would permit, although he took no notes, and pushed the questions pretty hard. He says the interview may be repudiated anonymously by persons in the WhiteHouse, but that the President will not deny that it took place substantially as reported.

PER CONTRA.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The reported interview with the President at Gettysburg yesterday, in regard to the Potter Investigating Committee, is pronounced at the Executive Mansion to be predicated on a slight foundation, if it has any basis at all. It is said that the President was so continuously occupied with the ceremonies and services connected with his visit that there was no time for interviews, and, besides, language is attributed to him which he could not have uttered under any circumstances, especially as he now, as during the Electoral count in Florida and Louisiana, takes no part in the question, being content to leave the investigation where it is now lodged, and to await the result without interference on his part in any way whatever.

It is also said at the Executive Mansion that Postmaster-General Key's open letter was not submitted to the President and Cabinet before it was furnished to the press, and that its preparation and publication rested with himself alone.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE BEAUBIEN CLAIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Senator Bayard, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, has prepared for that Committee a report relative to the claim of the Beaubien heirs to a portion of Fort Dearborn Addition. This is a report upon the bill introduced by Senator Matthews in the Senate, and by Judge Lapham in the House, which proposes to grant to the heirs of Beaubien part of Fort Dearborn Reservation, and to confirm all other parties on their titles, and to convey to the City of Chicago the streets and alleys of the reservation. The people of Chicago will be glad to know that the Committee reports adversely upon the bill, and recommends that it be indefinitely postponed. This most certainly kills this Beaubien scheme for this Congress. The report of Senator Bayard is

A VERY ELABORATE AND ABLE ONE.

It commences with the history of the cession of the Northwestern Territories to the United States by Virginia in 1788. The historical details of the report are familiar to those acquainted with the extended litigation in connection with the Beaubien titles. The history of the establishment of the military reservation at Fort Dearborn, its abandonment on account of the Indian massacre in 1812, and its subsequent occupation, are detailed at length. Senator Bayard finds that the United States Government, either directly through troops or by a regularly-appointed agent, was continuously in possession until 1832, or thereabouts, when a suit of ejectment was brought by Jackson against Wilcox, the Government officer

HAVING THE RESERVATION IN CHARGE.

John Dean, an army contractor at the post after 1804 and before 1817, built a house upon land around which he planted a garden. The house Dean sold to John Beaubien, otherwise known as Jean Baptiste Beaubien, for $1,000. Beaubien took possession, and held it as a squatter until 1830, cultivating the garden spot. The land was then surveyed in 1821. In 1832 it was reoccupied by United States troops, and before the 1st of May, 1834, the United States built a light-house on a portion of the land, and kept inclosed twenty acres, cultivated for the use of the garrison. In 1834 the land

WAS WITHHELD FROM SALE

by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at the request of the War Department, and reserved for military uses. Afterwards, Beaubien made a pre-emption claim at the Palatine Land Office, which was rejected, the Register at Palatine informing Beaubien by letter at the time that the land had been reserved for military purposes. Beaubien in 1834 made another pre-emption claim at the Danville Land Office, which was also rejected, but in 1835 he made a successful application at the Chicago office, and paid the purchase-money, obtaining the Register's receipt. During this time Wilcox, the army officer,

REMAINED IN POSSESSION

under orders from the Secretary of War. In 1836 Beaubien assigned his alleged interest in a portion of this land to Murray McConnell. The latter brought an action of ejectment against Col. Wilcox, obtaining judgment in his favor in the Circuit Court, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In the United States Supreme Court, however, on appeal, the decision was reversed [13 Peters, 498]. Subsequently the United States, in the District Court of Illinois, obtained an order upon Beaubien to surrender his registered certificate, and on Dec. 7, 1840, Beaubien did give Eli S. Prescott, Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago,

A RECEIPT

in the following words:

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 18, 1840.—Eli S. Prescott, Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago, Ill., has this day refunded to me the sum of ninety-four dollars and sixty-one cents ($94.61), being the amount paid by me for the northwest fractional section No. 10, in Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, on May 28, 1835, the entry of said land by myself being invalid in consequence of its being reserved for military purposes, as per letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

JOHN B. BEAUBIEN.

The Private Land-Claims Committee, in the language of Senator Bayard, approves the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Wilcox vs. Jackson, declaring that Beaubien

NEVER ACQUIRED ANY TITLE

to the land; that the tract was a military reservation at the time he attempted to pre-empt it; and that it was legally and properly reserved by the Secretary of War under authority of law.

Beaubien's counsel, in a brief submitted to the Committee, admitted that Beaubien obtained no rights under the law of 1834, but they claim that he had rights under the law of 1813 relative to the right of pre-emption. The Private-Lands Committee, however, maintain that the power of the United States to preserve lands for its military uses

IS UNQUESTIONABLE;

that the Fort Dearborn Reservation was reserved legally; that it was occupied by the United States in 1804, and that these troops were in continuous possession with some brief intervals until 1830, never releasing possession, when the sale under the War Department was made. This occupation was in strict accordance with law, and all persons on the land were simply squatters at the pleasure of the Government, and could not acquire propriety rights or pre-emption rights in the tract. Neither could they prejudice the manner in which the Government should dispose of the lands after they were no longer needed for military purposes.

The Committee

THUS DISPOSES OF THE PRE-EMPTION CLAIM.

The abandonment from 1812 to 1816, it is insisted was involuntary on the part of the United States on account of the Indian war, and that a public disaster of that nature could not establish a valid basis for a pre-emption claim. No citizen, the report holds, should be allowed to take advantage of the Government. Of course this action of the Committee must have some effect upon the Valentine scrip cases, as the Committee hold that the reservation had not been restored to the public domain prior to the sale, and that the sale was valid.

THE REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The written report submitted to the Senate by Mr. Bayard to-day from the Committee on Private Land Claims, treats exclusively of the alleged pre-emption claim of the heirs of Jean Baptiste Beaubien to the lake-front portion of the old Fort Dearborn Reservation at Chicago, making no reference to the remaining proposition of Senator Matthews' bill for the confirmation of the title to the purchasers of other portions of the reservation, and for a grant to the City of Chicago of the streets and alleys laid out on said reservation. These claims will be acted upon by the Committee in connection with separate bills introduced by Senator Davis and others. The following conclusion of the report, however, lays down some principles:

GENERAL APPLICATION.

A careful reading of the statutes of May 8, 1792, and April 21, 1806, leaves no room for doubt that it was in the power of the United States to reserve for its military purposes any portion of the public domain as might seem necessary or convenient. That there was a reservation and appropriation of land for Government uses now claimed by the heirs of Beaubien there can be no doubt, and that it was occupied by troops of the United States in 1804, and that they continued in possession, with some brief intervals, and never releasing possession at any time for many years, at least as late as 1830, when the Secretary of War directed the sale of portions of the reservation. This occupation being an appropriation authorized by law, it follows that Beaubien and all other persons on the land were there at the sufferance and under the jurisdiction and permission of the United States, and as a consequence clearly could acquire no rights of settlement or preemption adverse to the Government, or in any manner prejudice the United States as to the manner in which the lands should be disposed of after reservation should become useless for its purposes.

This disposes of any right to make a pre-emption claim to the land by reason of settlement and cultivation during the military occupation of the post by the United States.

A FURTHER GROUND URGED

is that, even if the occupation and appropriation was valid, the United States lost all rights they may have had because from 1812 until 1816 they abandoned the post. It must be remembered, however, that this abandonment was not voluntary, but was caused by the compulsion of war, the troops having been driven out, overtaken and massacred by Indians, when they had retreated but a short distance, about two miles, and not a man suffered to escape. Should this public disaster be permitted to constitute a valid basis for a pre-emption claim, it would establish a precedent

UNKNOWN HERETOFORE

in history, that a citizen could take advantage of the misfortunes of his Government as a means to deprive it of its lawful domain and property without its consent. Such a proposition cannot be entertained.

After citing the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Wilcox vs. Jackson [13 Peters, 498], the Committee state that, "For these and other considerations, they report adversely upon the bill, and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed."

IN THE SENATE.

ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The Senate will concur in the House resolution fixing Monday, June 17, as the day for final adjournment. This will give ample time for the passage of the appropriation bills, unless there should be a dead-lock on Proctor Knott's amendment to the Army bill prohibiting the use of troops as a posse comitatus. Should the known differences of opinion between the two Houses on this important point make it impossible to agree upon a bill for the support of the army before adjournment, the President will call Congress together again without delay. The knowledge that this will be done will have a good effect on the House, and will doubtless prompt them to yield on the Army bill as they have already yielded on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

A RUSH OF BILLS.

The Senate had no sooner concluded the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills this afternoon than five Senators took the floor, each urging the consideration of an important bill—viz.: Senator Hamlin, the Fishery Award bill; Senator Edmunds, the Electoral Count bill; Senator Ferry, the Post-Route bill; Senator Hereford, the Repeal of the Resumption Act bill; and Senator Spencer, the River and Harbor bill. After much talk, Senator Hamlin was given the right of way for the Fishery Award bill by a vote of 35 yeas against 20 nays. The bill appropriating money will be passed, and there are

indications that when the matter is brought to the attention of the British Government it may propose the adoption of a reciprocity treaty in part or full payment of the award. It is hardly possible that such an offer will be accepted.

The Senate passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill to-day with few amendments, except those recommended by the Committee. While there are several hundred amendments, they consist principally in restoring salaries to the amounts agreed upon as a basis of compromise between the two Houses in 1876. The Senate resisted and voted down all amendments regarding any salary beyond the amount agreed upon at that time. The Conference Committee which will be appointed by the Senate will be expected to insist upon the amendments as far as the restoration of salaries is concerned, and it is hardly probable that any report which fails to do this will be sanctioned by the Senate.

THE BUG BUREAU.

WHAT PROF. RILEY INTENDS DOING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Since his recent installment in office as Government Entomologist, Prof. Riley has begun work with a view of securing immediately practical results to the benefit of agriculture. One of the chief functions of his Bureau will be the investigation of the habits of insects injurious to crops, and of the remedies. It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in the United States from destructive insects is not less than $150,000,000. Specimens of these destructive insects are constantly being sent to the Agricultural Department from every part of the country, with requests for directions for their destruction. Prof. Riley asserts that in every instance, if proper investigation could be made, an effectual remedy of extermination might be found. One of the most recent of these requests is from an Iowa farmer cultivating an orchard of several thousand apple trees, which, he says, have been rendered entirely non-productive for several years by the ravages of a worm. The specimen sent to the Department is that of a worm entirely new to science, and demanding for the interests of Western fruit-growers immediate attention.

RAILROAD BILLS.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The proposition submitted by Senator Armstrong to-day as an amendment to the so-called Johnston Texas Pacific bill, which is now in the hands of the Committee on Railroads, is to authorize the extension of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company from Vinita through the Indian Territory, and thence over such route as may be deemed most practicable, to a junction with the Texas Pacific Railroad at or near the 100th meridian in Texas. The amendment also proposes to grant the same aid for this project that is provided by the Johnston bill for the various other branches of the Texas Pacific.

PROPOSED SUPERVISORY ACT.

The substitute reported to-day from the Senate Judiciary Committee for the Thurman bill, amendatory of the laws relative to the reports of Pacific Railroad Companies, retains most of the features of that measure, and extends its scope to all roads west, north, or south of the Missouri River which have received aid from the Government in bonds or lands. The substitute also provides that the Auditor of Railroad Accounts shall be appointed by the President of the United States, subject to confirmation by the Senate, instead of being the appointee of the Secretary of the Interior, and that his salary shall be $5,000 per annum instead of $3,500. The penalties for refusing to make reports or submit books and records to the Auditor or his assistants for inspection at any time are to be, in the first place, forfeiture of franchises, and, secondly, fines not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 for each offense. The penalties are to be judicially enforced through the instrumentality of the Attorney-General.

The substitute in its other provisions conforms to the original bill.

NOTES AND NEWS.

JUDICIAL RELIEF BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Judge Davis was successful to-day in securing the passage by the Senate of the bill to relieve Judge Drummond of the great pressure of duties in the Seventh Circuit. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who made the astounding declaration the other day that the Democrats would consent to reorganize the judiciary when the Democracy obtained possession of the Government, to-day endeavored to modify the effect of that statement. He rebuked Mr. Blaine for what he charged was the habit of giving a political coloring to everything, and endeavoring to lead Senators into a political controversy.

CONFIRMED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Amor Smith, Jr., First District of Ohio, vice Weitzel, removed; James T. Rapier, Second District of Alabama, vice Booth, removed.

Postmasters—Charles Holden, Jr., Altoona, Ill.

REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the nomination of William N. Berkeley for reappointment as Postmaster at Alexandria, Va.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has nominated George B. Hunter Postmaster at Newton, Ia.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per-cent loan to-day, $82,600.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

Following is the statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month and the eleven months ending this day, compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

National Bank notes disposed of.	*Month.*	*Eleven months.*
Notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to banks of issue..............	$17,208,200	$134,758,200
Notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to Comptroller of Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes............	6,105,000	45,656,900
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks, deposited in Treasury..........	1,703,100	10,478,700
Totals for 1878 ...	$22,016,300	$190,893,800
Totals for 1877	25,557,500	209,648,000
Decrease	$3,541,200	$18,754,200

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for the final adjournment of Congress on the 10th day of June, together with the amendment of the House of Representatives fixing June 17 as the date.

Mr. Windom moved to refer the resolution and amendment to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hamlin hoped the amendment would be concurred in now. He thought the sooner the day of final adjournment should be fixed the better it would be.

Mr. Edmunds said that he desired to consider the matter, and the resolution might as well lay over until to-morrow, when it could be disposed of; and upon his motion the resolution was laid on the table, to be taken up again to-morrow.

Mr. Davis called up the bill providing for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit, composed of the States of Indiana and Illinois, which led to a political discussion.

Mr. Blaine, referring to the remarks of Messrs. Morgan and Hill when the bill was up on Wednesday last, said that they desired to have the bill postponed "until a Democratic Senate could confirm appointments." He thought it a most extraordinary statement. The whole history of the Democratic party for sixty years had been to make the Supreme Bench of the United States a political bench. He referred to the appointment of John G. Crittenden by President Fillmore, and of Judge Badger by President John Quincy Adams, and said that a Democratic Senate refused to confirm these nominations.

Mr. Thurman said that while 3,600 suitors in Chicago were waiting to have their cases decided, the Senator from Maine (Blaine) was raking up the records of the country to find out the politics of Judges appointed. There were two sides to that question, and if the Senate could agree to adjourn on the 17th of October, instead of the 17th of June, he (Thurman) would enter upon a discussion of that question.

Messrs. Morgan and Hill denied that they desired to postpone the appointment of additional Judges until there should be a Democratic Senate, and argued that there should be some general law on this subject, and the Judges should be appointed without reference to politics.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to alter and amend the laws in relation to the filing of Pacific Railroad reports, and also to amend the title to the bill so as to read: "A bill to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts, and for other purposes." Placed on the calendar.

He gave notice that he would call the bill up for consideration in the morning hour at an early day. It was a measure which would meet with no opposition, and the passage of the bill as soon as possible was a matter of necessity.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely to the bill recently introduced by Mr. Matthews making a pre-emption grant to the heirs of Jean Baptiste Beaubien, deceased, for part of the Fort Dearborn Reservation at Chicago, and to confirm the purchases of other parties in their titles, and to convey to the City of Chicago the streets and alleys of said reservation. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Matthews gave notice that on Tuesday next he would call up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Wallace presented a resolution of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia against any decrease in the army. Referred.

Mr. Hamlin submitted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, providing for the payment of $83,333 to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, being the balance claimed as the pro rata compensation for two round trips of the China mail service under the contract of 1866. Referred.

Mr. Cameron (Wisconsin) introduced a bill to declare the true intent and meaning of Title 2, Chap. 1, Sec. 14, of the Revised Statutes, to be such that the present Legislature of the State of New Hampshire may lawfully elect a Senator to the United States for the term commencing on the 4th of March, A. D. 1879. Referred.

At the conclusion of the morning business, consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the amendment of Mr. Spencer to continue the clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs during the recess at an annual salary of $2,200, and after a lengthy discussion it was agreed to,—yeas, 32; nays, 9.

Mr. Eustis submitted an amendment appropriating $12,000 for additional clerks in the office of the Surveyor-General of Louisiana. Rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 26.

Mr. Morgan submitted an amendment appropriating $5,000 to investigate the history and habits of insects injurious to the cotton-plant, and the best means of destroying the same. Agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell submitted an amendment appropriating $30,000 for investigating the diseases of swine, and infectious and contagious diseases incident to all other classes of domesticated animals.

After some discussion, Mr. Cockrell withdrew his amendment, with the understanding that it would be submitted hereafter to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Eustis submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for clerks in the office of the Surveyor-General of Louisiana from $2,000 to $6,000. Agreed to.

Several other unimportant amendments were agreed to, and the bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Hamlin moved to take up the concurrent resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, approving of the views of that Committee embraced in the report to accompany the bill providing for the payment of the award made by the Fisheries Commission at Halifax, under the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the bill presented by him last week from the Committee in regard to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Mr. Ferry moved to take up the Post-Route bill.

Mr. Hereford said he was surprised that the Senator from Michigan (Ferry) moved to take up the Post-Route bill while the bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act was before the Senate. A vote could be taken on that bill in a very short time, and the people of the country would then know what to depend upon.

Mr. Spencer moved to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Ferry said it was not his purpose to defer consideration of the bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act, but it was not his understanding that the bill should be considered immediately after the passage of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Post-Office Department was urging the passage of the Post-Route bill.

Mr. Allison said the Senator from West Virginia (Hereford) need not be disturbed very much if there should be no further legislation on the question of finances at this session.

Mr. Hamlin said it was absolutely necessary to act upon the fishery award subject now, to avoid an extra session of Congress.

Mr. Edmunds spoke of the importance of acting upon the bill in regard to Presidential elections, and said all the Senators knew that the nearer we approached to an election the greater were the difficulties encountered in settling this question. The bill should be acted upon at this session of Congress.

Mr. Beck favored consideration of the bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act, and said he did not think Congress had done half enough in regard to these financial measures.

The motion of Mr. Hamlin to take up the concurrent resolution in regard to the fishery award was agreed to,—yeas, 35; nays, 20:

YEAS.

Allison,	Eustis,	Matthews,
Anthony,	Grover,	Maxey,
Barnum,	Hamlin,	Mitchell,
Bayard,	Hoar,	Oglesby,
Blaine,	Howe,	Randolph,
Booth,	Johnston,	Rollins,
Burnside,	Jones (Ala.),	Sargent,
Christiancy,	Kellogg,	Saulsbury,
Conkling,	Kernan,	Wadleigh,
Conover,	Kirkwood,	Whyte,
Dorsey,	McMillan,	Windom—35.
Eaton,	McPherson,	

NAYS.

Armstrong,	Ferry,	Merrill,
Bailey,	Hereford,	Paddock,
Beck,	Hill,	Saunders,
Cameron (Wis.),	McCreery,	Spencer,
Cockrell,	McDonald,	Voorhees,
Davis (Ill.),	Merrimon,	Withers—20.
Edmunds,	Morgan,	

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the concurrent resolution by adding the words, "That if, under the circumstances, the Government of Great Britain shall receive the sum of money referred to, the provisions of said treaty on the subject ought to be terminated at the earliest time consistent with the thirty-third article of said treaty."

Mr. Beck gave notice that when the bill in regard to the payment of this award should be taken up he would submit an amendment "providing for the payment of $5,500,000 by the President, etc., if the British Minister resident at Washington lays before him such evidence as in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States renders it certain that the British Ministry and Crown lawyers decide and insist that the award as made was in strict accordance with the law, and would have been regarded by them as binding and conclusive on the British Government if it had been adverse to their claim; and he shall not direct the payment of any part of the money hereby appropriated until such decision is furnished as aforesaid."

Mr. Hamlin argued that the award was grossly exorbitant, and he did not think our fishermen wanted to enjoy the privilege at any such price. He favored the amendment of Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Bayard did not approve of the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, because it was like a threat or a menace to accompany payment. He concurred with the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the amount was excessive, but the proceedings of the Commission were regular and authorized by the terms of the treaty. The amount of the award did not touch the legality of the proceedings. This country must not forget that the Alabama claims were settled to the fullest pecuniary satisfaction of the American Government, and that award was paid without comment of any kind. Now came our side of the question, and on this we were the debtors. He hoped the money would be paid in the manner recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations. We could not find fault with the treaty and break it after the American people had received, and held to-day, the money received from the Geneva award.

Mr. Edmunds denied that there was anything like a menace in his amendment. It was merely to express the just right of this nation to terminate the fishery provision of the treaty. England was a friendly power. Her people spoke the same language as ours. She was in a critical condition at this moment, and yet if the worst came in her present difficulties the United States would exercise the greatest industry to preserve our honor and neutrality under the treaty, so that hereafter there would be no occasion for any citizen of her Majesty's Government to complain of the United States, as there had been for citizens of the United States to complain of the action of the British Government on a recent occasion.

Mr. Kernan favored the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations to bring the matter to the attention of the Executive for further correspondence.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. O'Neil presented the memorial of the Centennial Board of Finance, asking for relief. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Atkins, the bill appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the Potter Investigating Committee was taken from the calendar and passed without division.

Mr. Sapp, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the pre-emption laws in reference to the computation of time for perfecting titles, and it was passed.

Soon afterwards the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Hooker in the Chair, on the private calendar. The first bill was one authorizing the Court of Claims to determine the amount due to Representative Springer for professional services in the case of the Centennial Board of Finance against the United States.

Mr. Hanna objected to its consideration, and the bill went over without action.

The Committee rose and reported to the House some forty-five private bills, which were passed.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill in relation to the tax on native wines. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Mr. Cobb, resigning his position as member of the special investigating committee on account of ill-health, and appointed Mr. Springer in his stead.

The Speaker also appointed Messrs. Blount, Manning, and Fort as a Board of Visitors to West Point, on the part of the House.

Adjourned.

CUSTOMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Customs Commission resumed its sessions to-day, and took testimony in relation to glove importations from representatives of Pinga & Pinner, V. Holzmaister, J. W. Schmitt, Wertheimer & Co., and R. Werbel. These gentlemen testified substantially in accordance with the memorial published a few days ago. It is understood that the Commission has pretty nearly exhausted this branch of its labors.

FOREIGN.

Facts and Speculations Concerning the Coming Congress.

Some Few Details Remain to Be Satisfactorily Adjusted.

Opposition Memorial Services on the Occasion of the Voltaire Centenary.

The Free-Thinkers Praise, and the Catholics Curse, His Memory.

The Soul of Joan of Arc Pitted Against That of the Great Infidel.

The Pope, Harassed by the Jesuits, Is Said to Meditate Abdication.

THE CONGRESS.

DECIDED UPON.

By Cable to the New York Herald.

LONDON, May 31.—It is now officially announced that the Berlin Government has issued invitations for a Congress of the European Powers to assemble on June 11. Prince Bismarck will preside, and Baron Von Bulow, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will act as second Plenipotentiary for Germany. This important assembly will meet at the ancient Radzewill Palace, lately reconstructed for Prince Bismarck's official residence. There is a large salon, with five adjoining rooms magnificently furnished, which will be set apart for the use of the Congress. It is the hope of the German officials, expressed to a correspondent at Berlin yesterday, that the work of the Congress will be finished at ten sittings. This view is probably much too sanguine, for diplomatists who are familiar with such matters fear that two months will be consumed in the session. M. Waddington arrives in Berlin on the 8th of June, and Count Andrassy is expected from Vienna on the 9th.

QUESTIONS OF DETAIL.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, May 31.—A special from Berlin says some questions of detail between England and Russia in regard to fixing the date of the meeting are delaying the convocation of the Congress, but it will certainly commence its sittings by the middle of June.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

VIENNA, May 31.—Count Andrassy, replying to various questions in the Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation to-day, said the statement in Thursday's London *Globe* might be in the main correct in so far as the difficulties in regard to the assembling of the Congress appeared to have been removed. Germany, not only in regard to England, but in every respect, had been an honorable mediator. He had hope that Austro-German relations, in future as in past, would be especially satisfactory. The prospects of seeing Austria's interests upheld at the Congress were of the best.

ARRANGEMENTS CONCLUDED.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Daily News* in its leader says: "We have reason to believe that early next week Parliament will be informed that arrangements have been concluded for the meeting of the Congress."

The *Standard* gives similar assurance.

The *Times* in its leading article does not fully indorse the sanguine statements of the *Daily News* and *Standard*, and considers that a number of details remain on which an understanding may be well thought desirable.

THE ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE.

LONDON, May 31.—It is probable that Lord Beaconsfield will be the chief British representative to the Congress.

THE RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the public are semi-officially warned not to believe the various reports concerning the concessions by Russia. The people nevertheless fear they are too great.

SCHOUVALOFF INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A special from London gives an interview with Count Schouvaloff. The correspondent says the Count insisted that the probabilities of war had mostly vanished, and that Russia preferred peace to an armed conflict. All the greater obstacles outstanding between England and Russia have been finally removed, and terms of the agreement had been forwarded last night.

The invitations to a Congress, not to the conference, will be issued in the course of a few days. Berlin has been selected as the place where the meeting will be held.

The Count said: "I intend to leave London for the Russian Capital next Saturday. I shall be accompanied by my private secretary and three servants. In my opinion the probability of war at present is infinitely lessened."

RUSSIAN AGENTS.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED PHILADELPHIA WORKMEN BUSY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—There is great activity in shipping circles in consequence of the movements of the Russian officers now stopping in this city. The steamship Saratoga, the latest purchase, is expected at Crump's yard in the early part of next week. She will be placed in the dock now occupied by the Columbus, and the latter vessel removed to a place beside the California. The work of fitting up the Saratoga as a corvette similar to the plan of the other two vessels will be commenced immediately after her arrival. Eight Russian engineers and draftsmen are already engaged on the California and Columbus. Within the last three days there has been a flood of applicants at Crump's office for work. The alterations on the Saratoga will employ over 200 additional hands. It is to be 110 feet long, and will be completed in about six weeks. In ten days or less the new steamship for the Pacific Mail Company, to take the place of the State of California, will be commenced. These different contracts will put to work in the yard altogether about 1,800 men, so that the workingmen are beginning at last to receive some benefit from the war excitement abroad.

INCIDENTAL.

ALBANIA.

LONDON, May 31.—A special from Scutari, Albania, via Ragusa, states that through the mediation of the British Consul the conflict which impended near Podgoritza between the Turks and Montenegrins has been averted. But for the Consul's efforts, a collision would have taken place in a few hours. The Prince of Montenegro finally pledged his word in case hostilities were renewed he would give the Turkish commandant of Podgoritza ample notice. This pacific turn in affairs there is believed to be attributable mainly to private intimations received by Prince Nikita from St. Petersburg.

CRETE.

A dispatch from Athens announces that Minister Layard had informed the British Consul at Canea, Crete, that the proposed armistice is unacceptable. After this information is communicated to the insurgents, the Turks will probably renew the attack.

PRECAUTIONARY.

LONDON, May 31.—A Belgrade dispatch says since the Austrian occupation of Adakaleh has brought the Austrian left wing in communication with the Roumanian right, the Servian lines at Kladova and Brza-Palanka have been strongly reinforced as a measure of precaution.

GLADSTONE'S LAST PAMPHLET.

LONDON, May 31.—Gladstone has an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled, "Liberty in the East and West," dealing with current political questions. In the course of the article reference is made to the alleged intention of the Government to assume a protectorate over Asiatic Turkey. Gladstone opposes any step of this kind, and says such a protectorate could hardly end otherwise than in the total destruction of Turkish power, and its disappearance from the face of the earth.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN CRUISER.

LONDON, June 1—5 a. m.—A special from Copenhagen reports that Russia has purchased the fast Swedish steamer Meotala, to be used as a cruiser.

AUSTRIA'S PRECAUTIONS.

A dispatch from Vienna says Austria intends to concentrate troops on the River Save.

TURKEY.

LONDON, June 1—5 a. m.—A Vienna correspondent says the Turkish people and army, especially the latter, are greatly irritated by the reinstatement of Mahmoud Damad Pasha, and other reactionary signs.

VOLTAIRE.

OPPOSITION MEMORIAL SERVICES.

PARIS, May 31.—The Voltaire celebration, which was organized by men of letters, and took place in the Gaîté Theatre yesterday, was attended by about 2,000 persons. Admission was by tickets, for which from 50 centimes to eight francs were charged, according to location, the receipts being devoted to the poor of Paris. The proceedings were marked by no special scenes of excitement.

A celebration was held at the same hour by the Free-Thinkers at the American Circus. Admission was by ticket, but without charge. The audience numbered about 6,000. Several speeches were made, wholly devoted to proving Voltaire's enmity to all religion. The audience was very enthusiastic. After the speeches the statue of Voltaire was crowned with flowers. Deputations representing Paris and the provinces with banners marched around it while the bands played and the audience sang the "Marseillaise."

It was the original intention of the movers of the meeting to erect a statue publicly in the Place Chateau d'Eau, but the Government forbade it.

The Government also prohibited a public ceremony by the clericals in honor of Joan of Arc.

JOAN OF ARC.

While the two Voltaire celebrations were proceeding, the Cathedral of Notre Dame was filled by an immense congregation, consisting principally of women, to take part in expiatory services ordered by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris. The interior of the church was darkened, expiatory tapers burned before all the altars, while from the pulpit a discourse was delivered in which the preacher denounced Voltaire and glorified Joan of Arc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Liverpool says serious trouble in the grain trade is feared in consequence of the heavy decline in prices. The splendid crop prospects in America, quieter political outlook, and speculations in California cargoes, chiefly in London, are under very onerous obligations.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The leading grain circular says: The trade at the British wheat markets held since the commencement of the week continued extremely dull. A further reduction of fully a shilling per quarter was generally conceded, without inducing buyers to operate beyond their immediate requirements. Business here since Tuesday has been equally inactive. Although the value of wheat remained nominally unchanged, the tendency of prices favored buyers. Maize met the slow demand at a decline of three pence per quarter. At our Corn Exchange to-day the demand for wheat was very limited, and prices were from two pence to three pence per cental cheaper for both white and red. Flour very dull. Maize slow of sale, at nine pence per quarter below Tuesday's prices.

THE POPE.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope is ill in body and distressed in mind by plots and cabals designed to prevent the reforms he proposes. It is reported that the Pope manifests a disposition to abdicate. Cardinal Franchi is doing his utmost to check the machinations of the Jesuits. The latter, on the other hand, are striving to secure Cardinal Franchi's downfall.

THE REMAINS OF EARL RUSSELL.

LONDON, May 31.—The widow of Earl Russell declined the proposal for the burial of the deceased statesman in Westminster Abbey, as his will directs that his remains be interred in the family vault in Buckinghamshire.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Philip Wykeham Martin, member of Parliament for Rochester, died suddenly this afternoon in the library of the House of Commons.

CONDOLENCE.

ROME, May 31.—The Senate to-day unanimously passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the family of the late Earl Russell. King Humbert also telegraphed his condolence.

DIED.

LONDON, May 31.—Russell Gurney, member of Parliament and Recorder of London, is dead.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The Galveston *News'* special from Eagle Pass says Escobedo is reported to have captured Saragossa, and is expected to attack Pedras Negras. The Mexican Government troops, under command of Col. Muncio, have gone to meet him. A fight is expected.

The Galveston *News* special says: "Gen. McKenzie, commanding at Fort Clark, has received information that Escobedo, with 250 men, took Presidio, Rio Grande, yesterday morning, and the Villages of Merdero and Saragossa in the evening. Col. Nunsio, with 120 Government troops, went from Piedras Negras this morning to engage Escobedo's forces. Yesterday an officer and twenty-five of Nunsio's command were captured by Escobedo."

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1—1 a. m.—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, generally lower pressure, stationary to rising temperature, east to south winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the western portion by rain areas.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, possibly followed by rising, barometer, winds mostly from east to south, rising or stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 31.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Vel.*	*Rn.*	*Weather*
6:53 a.m.	30.184	58	76	S. E......	6	......	Fair.
11:18 a.m.	30.152	65	58	S........	6	......	Fair.
2:00 p.m.	30.117	68	51	S........	6	......	Cloudy.
3:53 p.m.	30.096	68	60	S. E.....	6	......	Cloudy.
9:00 p.m.	30.092	64	78	S........	3	......	Clear.
10:18 p.m.	30.083	63	83	S........	3	......	Clear.

Maximum, 70; minimum, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 31—Midnight.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Marquette.......	30.00	61	S., fresh....	......	Clear.
Escanaba........	30.10	54	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
St. Paul..........	29.88	63	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.85	64	E., gentle..	.01	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.91	68	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.86	59	Calm........	......	Fair.
Denver...........	29.82	68	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.74	70	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Leavenworth ..	29.81	73	S., light.....	......	Cloudy.
Keokuk...........	29.88	67	E., fresh....	......	Clear.
Davenport.......	30.01	69	E., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee......	30.08	59	S. E., gent.	......	Clear.
Grand Haven ..	30.10	60	S. E., fresh.	......	Clear.
Chicago..........	30.09	63	S., gentle...	......	Clear.
Detroit...........	30.14	62	Calm........	......	Clear.
Toledo............	30.14	59	N. E., light	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.16	57	E., light....	......	Clear.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—There were ninety-five failures in May, with total liabilities of $5,656,805, and assets $955,488. The aggregate liabilities were $2,000,000 less than the total of the previous month.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Syndicate this afternoon took from the Treasury the remaining $15,000,000 of the 4½ per cent bonds, which completes the $50,000,000 bargained for on the 11th of April.

The rise in the stock market compelled J. E. Pepper & Co., No. 38 Broad street, a "black-board" firm, to suspend.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The Bank of Fremont, at Fremont, O., owned by F. S. White and William E. Haines, closes the banking departments of its business to-day. It has done a successful business for nearly twenty-five years.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31.—The Galveston *News'* special says the First National Bank of Dallas has suspended payment. The suspension is owing to the withdrawl of $30,000 deposits since Monday, and inability to realize at present upon the assets. The liabilities cannot be ascertained to-day. Due depositors, $22,000; nominal assets, $110,000; capital stock authorized, $500,000; paid up, $75,000.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 31.—The Second National Bank closed its doors to-day. The following notice is posted: "Circumstances compel us to suspend business for the present."

NEW YORK, May 31.—Joseph Marcy and Edwin J. Epstein, hat dealers, 75 Green street, made an assignment to-day to Frederick Lewis. Liabilities, $109,074; nominal assets, $38,091; real assets, $38,088; unsecured liabilities, $95,093; secured, $11,580. Besides these there are contingent liabilities of $27,138.

CASUALTIES.

ANOTHER GREAT WIND.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A special from Gardner, Ill., says a tremendous wind-storm passed over that place and vicinity between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, which did a large amount of damage. The barn of L. C. Fuller was completely demolished, and the house carried about forty feet, and nearly destroyed. James Mason's house and barn were also badly damaged. The houses, barns, and nearly all out-buildings of Aaron Scroggs were entirely demolished. Everything on the farm of Mr. Ostram was swept away. At McComb's place considerable damage was done, and Mrs. McComb was lifted from the ground, carried ten rods, and severely hurt. An iron bridge crossing a stream near by was struck and a goodly part of it broken, twisted, and carried several rods down stream. A number of other houses in the course of the storm were badly injured, but no lives were lost.

EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—This afternoon about 4 o'clock a boiler in Ball's saw-mill, in the northeast part of the city, exploded from a defect near the flues. A piece weighing 300 pounds struck an old man named Hatfield, an employe, sitting near thirty feet distant, and caved in the whole side of his head. He also inhaled steam, scalding him internally. He lived but a short time.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 31.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a mass of rock weighing nearly 100 tons fell from the roof of the tunnel in the Pecacho Mine, burying and instantly killing James DeLong, a miner who was working in the tunnel. His fellow-workmen, after two hours' hard work, recovered his remains, crushed and mangled almost beyond recognition.

THE WASHBURN MILL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 31.—The charred remains of another body was found by workmen engaged in excavating the ruins of the Washburn Mill to-day. From the locality in which they were found, the remains may be those of Cyrus Ewing, though one of the bodies previously found was supposed to be his.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, O., May 31.—On the farm of Robert Lynn, four miles from Hillsboro, O., this morning, a portable saw-mill engine exploded, killing three men and severely scalding several others. One man was thrown completely over a tall tree. The boiler was found 300 yards distant.

CAPSIZED.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 31.—A schooner with about twenty-five pupils of Mr. Beach's school, in this place, and a number of guests on board, upset this evening in a squall on the Potomac. Tugs and small boats went to their rescue, and all were saved except one pupil, named Schuncan.

THE RAILROADS.

WABASH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The examination of witnesses in the suit of Tyson against the Wabash Railway Company was resumed this morning. Charles H. Hasler appeared for the plaintiff and Joseph H. Choate for the defense. George McGourkey, Cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank of this city, testified that that bank was the agent of the defendants in New York for the payment of bond coupons. He was unprepared to say what the amount in bank to the credit of the Wabash Railway Company was, and his examination was suspended to enable him to present the information at the next session of the Commission. Morris K. Jesup, a Director of the Wabash Railway Company since its organization, and at present a member of the Executive Committee, could not account for the omission from the Company's circular statement, issued March 22, 1878, of the $200,000 paid for the redemption in December last of 20 per cent of the levy mortgage, nor could he say why the $56,000 a year paid to the Equipment Company was not included in the statement. He supposed it was taken into account among the operating expenses, in the same way as cars, locomotives, and rolling stock generally would be. All he knew was that those charges put down as "fixed charges" were the same as received from the Treasurer's office at Toledo. Mr. Jesup thought the Company able to carry out the funding scheme, and pay all its obligations. Almost all the mortgage bondholders had assented to the scheme. The effect of checking or preventing the Company in the operation would be disastrous. Asked how the Company proposed to treat these bondholders who did not choose to fund their bonds, Mr. Jesup replied: "We hope they will come around. We propose to keep at them until do."

The examination will be continued Monday next.

WILL RUN PULLMAN SLEEPERS.

The popularity of Pullman's palace sleeping-cars is best established by the fact that the Illinois Central Railroad has just completed arrangements with Mr. Pullman to run his palace sleeping-cars hereafter on its St. Louis line. Heretofore the Illinois Central used to run its own sleeping-cars on this line, but believing that the substitution of Pullman's cars would prove profitable the change has been decided upon. Mr. Pullman has constructed two new cars for this line, which are pronounced the finest sleepers ever run on a railroad. They are called the "Alexander" and "Metropolitan," and will make their initial trips in a day or two.

SOLD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The Western Division of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railway, to and from Donaldsonville, La., held by T. M. Ames, Trustee for the bondholders, was sold by the United States Marshal for $350,000 to L. H. Terry, representing the Committee of the first-mortgage bondholders, Joseph Seligman, E. D. Morgan, Henry Morgan, George D. Bliss, and Harrison Durkee. That portion between Morgan City and Vermilionville was not sold, as in the suit of Morgan vs. the Railroad Company the order to sell was revoked.

ERIE & NORTH SHORE.

It is authoritatively stated that the statements which have recently appeared regarding a possible dissolution of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch Line are utterly incorrect. There are questions at issue between some of the Canada roads over which the line runs which have not yet been settled, but which will come up next week for final arrangement. No matter how these questions may be decided, the line will continue, and transact business as of old.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 31.—To-day Judge Dillon issued an order to J. P. Farley, Receiver of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, to extend the main line to Pembina, sixty-five miles, and the branch line from Melrose to Fergus, eighty-one miles. The grade of both extensions was built previous to 1873, when the Receiver was appointed. The sum of $500,000 is to be borrowed to tie, iron, and bridge the extensions.

ITEMS.

Mr. William Pingree, Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at the Kinzie-street depot, will take charge to-day of the city office of this road. Mr. Philips retires, and Mr. Bennett becomes Mr. Pingree's successor at the Kinzie-street ticket-office. It does not transpire what caused these sudden changes.

It was rumored in railroad circles yesterday that Mr. J. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, had resigned. As far as can be learned there is no foundation for these rumors, as none of the officials of the road in this city have been made aware of any such intention on the part of that gentleman.

The damage done to the shops of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad at Peru, which were struck by lightning Wednesday night, is not as large as at first anticipated. The loss on the building will be some $20,000; on machinery, $1,500. There were three locomotives in the shops; two were old engines and one nearly new. The damage to these amounted to about $4,000. The total loss will not exceed $40,000. There was no insurance on the buildings. The Company will immediately commence the erection of new shops on a more extensive scale, and more convenient in many respects than those which were burned.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad will pay the coupons due June 1 prox. on its first-mortgage bonds on and after that date, on presentation at the Fourth National Bank of New York. The old Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad stopped paying interest April 1, 1873.

The meeting of railroad managers which was to have been held in New York on the 5th of June to take action in regard to the East-bound freight combination has been postponed until June 11. The postponement is said to be due to the inability of some of the railroad managers to be in New York on the date first appointed. The present agreement expires June 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHILD ORATOR.

Master J. Harry Shannon, the wonderfully gifted boy-orator, gave an exhibition of his extraordinary elocutionary powers at McCormick Hall last night before a large and appreciative audience. The child, for he is only 8 years old, came forward alone and unannounced, and displayed a self-possession wonderful to behold. He led off with one of Patrick Henry's famous speeches, and followed this with only a moment's intermission by a very fine rendering of Robert Emmet's speech before sentence, which was loudly applauded. His articulation is clear and distinct, his manners and gestures graceful and unconstrained, and his appreciation of the niceties of language shows that he possesses phenomenal genius. One of his best and most applauded efforts was "Bingen on the Rhine," and indeed the lad seems equally at home in poetry and prose.

While it must be allowed that the lad had had his lesson almost letter perfect, the conclusion cannot be avoided that he has been subjected to a painful forcing process, analogous to that by which the unfortunate geese of Strasbourg are prepared for market. He has been spoken of as an "animated phonograph," and the definition is true in that he repeats without an error even the errors of his teacher. As an example of what a child of naturally bright understanding can be trained to do, the exhibition might be considered a success, but a parrot-like capacity for remembering a long speech or a thousand verses of the Bible has been evinced before now by many of those unmitigated nuisances known as "very sharp children." To force this bright little fellow to entertain a large audience for an hour and a half on end seems almost like cruelty, but probably his parents are best capable of estimating his power of endurance.

MUSICAL.

The regular organ recital by Mr. H. C. Eddy will take place this noon at Hershey Hall with a programme including Rinck's "Prelude and Fugue on B A C H"; aria from Bach's "Orchestral Suite" in D; Guilmant's Fugue in D, op. 25; Rudolph Palme's Sonata in D minor, op. 12; Lemmens' "Andante with Variations"; and Fink's Fantasie on the "Ein' feste Burg," op. 28. Miss Hiltz will be the vocalist, and will sing Schubert's "Whither," Mendelssohn's "Hopes and Fears," Schumann's "To the Sunshine," Franz's "On the Sea," and Jensen's "Marie."

The summer season at the Pavilion, on North Clark street, will be inaugurated this evening with a concert by Loesch's Chicago Orchestra, at which will be performed Strauss' "Russian March Fantasie"; the overture to "Lurline"; selections from "Rigoletto"; Lindpaintner's "Lichtenstein Overture"; Kuelling's "Sonnenblick"; E. Bach's "Weber Souvenir"; the finale to "Lohengrin"; Bilse's "Valse de Concert"; and Loesch's "Davy Crockett March."

STAGE NOTES.

The child-orator, J. Harry Shannon, will give an afternoon exhibition to-day at McCormick Hall, and another this evening.

Miss Venie Clancy was taken seriously ill last evening at Haverly's, and her place had to be filled by another member of the company.

The two closing performance of "Conrad the Corsair" by the Rice company will be given this afternoon and evening at Haverly's Theatre.

Mr. Cazauran, who is managing the Union Square Company, arrived in town yesterday to prepare for the coming engagement of his party at Hooley's Theatre.

The success of Bronson Howard's new comedy at Hooley's this week has raised some doubts as to the desirability of withdrawing it, as was originally intended. It is probable that it will be kept on the boards for another week.

"Uncle Tom" at McVicker's is drawing fine houses, and there seems to be a prospect of a crowded matinee this afternoon. Mr. Gotthold's company deserve credit for the energy they have individually and collectively displayed in rehabilitating themselves after the recent accident.

One of the features of Mr. Emil Liebling's piano recital at Hershey Hall, on the 6th of June, will be Miss Maud Kennicott's reading of "The Child Wife," from "David Copperfield." It is a novel idea to present a reading at a piano recital, but this has been done to make the affair as varied and artistic as possible. Miss Kennicott has been very successful of late.

The West End Opera-House appears to meet with general recognition among the West-Siders as a place of amusement. Last Tuesday "Caste" was given in a really creditable manner, Miss Clara Scott playing *Esther*, and Mr. J. H. McIntosh taking the part of *Eccles*. They were both heartily applauded. The piece will be repeated next Tuesday.

Bliss Whitaker's benefit, which comes off to-morrow evening at Hooley's Theatre, offers to the numerous friends of the genial treasurer a genuine dramatic treat. "Old Phil's Birthday"—a beautiful little play, which made a great hit in New York some time ago—opens the programme. Ed Buckley and Miss Rose Osborne are booked for the balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet," and after some recitations the farce of "The Rough Diamond" will be given. George Loesch has volunteered the services of his excellent orchestra for the occasion. The seats for the lower part of the house are already all sold, and the balcony circle was being rapidly filled up yesterday.

THE GRAVE-ROBBERS.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Marshall, the Janitor of the Ohio Medical College, where the body of the Hon. J. Scott Harrison was found yesterday, was released to-day on $5,000 bail, Dr. Whittier, of the Faculty, acting as surety. Mr. Harrison's body was taken to Spring Grove Cemetery, where it will remain till autumn, when it will be re-interred at North Bend. No further arrests have been made, but the sentiment is still intense.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—The John Scott Harrison grave-robbery sensation causes much feeling here, where Gen. Harrison is such a highly-honored citizen.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 31.—The trial of Dr. A. E. Van Buskirk, on a charge of body-snatching, concluded to-day in conviction,—the jury assessing a fine of $400 and costs. Dr. Van Buskirk is Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Fort Wayne Medical College.

THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—S. S. Fern, Delegate for Idaho, received the following dispatch this evening from the Governor of that Territory:

BOISE CITY, Idaho, May 31.—*To the Hon. S. S. Fern, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:* The Indians are killing men on the Big Campas Prairie. Cavalry going out. From information thought to be reliable, the Indian combination is serious. A conflict seems inevitable.

M. BRAYMAN.

Big Campas Prairie is a high plat of fine grazing land in Altamas County, nearly equidistant from Boise City, Fort Hall, and Lemhi. The reservation is sparsely settled by whites, and has always been a favorite summer-resort for the Shoshones and other roving bands of Indians.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BOSTON, May 31.—Arrived, Victoria, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived, steamships Oder, from Bremen; Celtic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 31.—Steamships Pembroke, Bohemian, and Marathon, from Boston; Californian, from Baltimore; Thames, Montreal, and W. A. Scholten, from New York, have arrived out.

PENNSYLVANIA DOCTORS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—The State Medical Society met at 8 o'clock this morning. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. Wilson, of Erie, formerly President of the Society, were adopted.

Dr. Green, of Easton, offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on County Societies to report during the present year the proportional number of epileptics which, within their knowledge, had become insane, and to transmit such reports to John Curwin, who was appointed a Committee to report on the subject to the State Society.

The Committee on Legislation of the State Board of Health submitted their report, which was adopted.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Allegheny County Society for their handsome entertainment of last night, and to the railways for courtesies tendered.

Dr. Agnew was also thanked for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

Dr. Stewart, President-elect, was then conducted to the chair, and in a brief speech returned thanks for the honor conferred in calling him to the Presidency, and asked the cooperation of the members in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him.

The Convention then adjourned till the third Wednesday of May, 1879, when they meet at Chester.

Visiting physicians visited the Dixmont Insane Asylum this afternoon, and expressed themselves highly pleased with that institution.

HEART DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 31.—The wife of Frank F. French, engineer on the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Railroad, died very suddenly this morning of heart disease. She complained of being ill, and the doctor was immediately summoned, but before he arrived the patient was dead.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 31.—Mrs. John A. Grebie, of Hastings, Mich, died very suddenly this morning. She expired immediately upon returning from a ride. It is supposed from heart disease. Deceased was a daughter of the late Henry Cantine, of this place.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., May 31.—Hugh McGuire, an old and well-known resident of this vicinity, died suddenly of heart-disease to-day.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—The Appellate Court adjourned to-day until Tuesday next. The motion for a supersedeas in the trespass suit of Rounds vs. the City of Clinton was denied, and the judgment of the DeWitt Circuit Court, in favor of the city, affirmed.

The Highland Mutual Insurance Company, of Highland, Madison County, to-day filed a declaration and charter in the State Auditor's office. The Kankakee & Northwestern Railroad, to run from Kankakee to Strawn, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, filed articles of organization in the Secretary of State's office; capital, $500,000.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 31.—The funeral services over the body of Chauncey L. Williams were held at the Congregational church to-day, and were very largely attended. After a chant, the Rev. Mr. Richards preached a beautiful sermon, in which the deceased gentleman was highly eulogized. A special train from Milwaukee arrived during the forenoon with many friends of Mr. Williams from that city. Mr. Williams was a truly good man, and his death is universally regretted by all who knew him.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—The motion for a new trial in the famous Mount Vernon Bank package robbery was to have been argued in the United States Court to-day, but the hearing was postponed until June 18. The late verdict was for the Express Company, but the bank now files affidavits in support of a motion for a new trial which tend to weaken the testimony of Express-Agent, Snyder. The Express Company will file counter affidavits.

COOLBAUGH ESTATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 30.—In your statement in regard to the Coolbaugh estate, I beg leave to say that it is erroneous in many respects. The money received from the life-insurance companies has not been used to pay debts, as stated. The estate will pay all its debts, and have enough left for the heirs to make them comfortable. Please correct the statement and oblige,

M. C. STEARNS, Administrator.

MICHIGAN FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 31.—The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending to-day: Balance on hand April 30, 1878, $771,717.07; receipts during the month, $125,011.03; total, $896,728.10. Disbursements during the month, $63,178.27; balance on hand May 31, 1878, $833,549.83.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—In the habeas corpus case of Auguste, all the parties agreed to submit it to the Supreme Court in order to obtain a decision as soon as possible. A transcript will be filed to-day by the counsel for the Criminal Sheriff.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Capt. David S. Babcock was to-day elected President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 31.—Information has been received that John Kelly, Jr., the missing contractor, who was seen in New York two days after his departure from this city, left on the 16th inst. for Ottawa with a large sum of money on his person to use as deposits on Government contracts.

IN HARD LUCK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., May 31.—Lieut. Mann, of the First Infantry, at Standing Rock, was robbed of $500 just before leaving on a six months' furlough to Europe. The thief has not been discovered.

MR. BRYANT'S CONDITION.

NEW YORK, May 31.—William Cullen Bryant recognized his niece this morning. He also walked about the room, and took nourishment three times. His condition is therefore looked upon as encouraging.

FIRE AT OSHKOSH, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 31.—A fire last night destroyed the white-beer factory of L. [illegible]. Loss, $2,000; insured in the Hartford for $1,[illegible].

Gen. Trepoff.

Gen. Trepoff is to visit Berlin for surgical treatment. A famous surgeon is to make an effort to extract the ball which Vera Sassulitch lodged in his body, and a private hospital in the Potsdamer Strasse will have an illustrious patient. He is described from a Russian point of view as a model Chief of Police—[illegible], sagacious, fertile in expedients, endowed with singular personal courage and great bodily endurance, with a penetrating knowledge of men and character. He was also one of the few officials in that country whose integrity has never been questioned. But these virtues were not incompatible with many grave faults; and Trepoff was by nature and by professional habit a petty tyrant. He could refuse the petition of a starving woman for the mere sake of enjoying her anguish. He could strike a helpless prisoner in the face in order to impress the bystanders with his power and authority.

Defrauding the Bank of England.

London Truth.

A few days ago an old gentleman, white-haired and apparently very respectable, walked up to one of the paying Cashiers' desks in the Bank of England, took a chair, mopped his bald head, put his umbrella on another chair, and complained of the heat. He then asked the clerk for a check, and begged him to be so good as to fill it up,—£20 was enough, he said. He then signed it, and, in reply to the question "How he would have it?" he answered, "In gold." The twenty sovereigns were paid over to him. He put on his hat, buttoned up, and, wishing the Cashier a very good evening, walked slowly out. The check was signed "Blower." On examination of the signature-book it was found that no such man had an account there. The Cashier had been in the bank twenty-five years. "Blower" has not yet been seen.

Jewish Blood.

London World.

It was not kind of Mr. Bright to sneer at the Premier for his Jewish descent. Mr. Bright himself has Jewish blood in his veins; his great-grandfather married a pretty Jewess named Martha Jacobs.

THE COURTS.

Arguments on the Bedford-Stone Injunction Case.

A Grand Marshaling of Affidavits on Both Sides.

Settlement of Accounts Between Robert Bayard and the State Savings.

New Suits, Bankruptcies, Divorces, Confessions, Etc.

The injunction suit of the County Commissioners against the city to restrain the latter from building its part of the new Court-House of Bedford stone came up before Judge Williams yesterday morning on a motion for temporary injunction.

Judge Wallace, County-Attorney, Jewett & Norton, and J. M. Rountree appeared for the County authorities, and J. F. Bonfield, Corporation Counsel, Gen. G. W. Smith, and Sidney Smith for the city.

Mr. Norton read the bill, which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. Also the copy of the contract made in 1872 between the city and county in relation to the proposed erection of the Court-House, Tuley's Laws and Ordinances, p. 105; the ordinances of August, 1875, regarding other ordinances regarding the Court House, the ordinance of the same date relating to the selection of one architect; the report of January, 1876, of the Joint Committee on Public Service and Buildings; the schedule of the bids made a short time ago when the city advertised for bids for its portion of the Court-House.

Mr. Norton also read the affidavit of J. J. Egan, the architect, stating that, in company with the Committee of the County Board, in May last, he visited the quarries in the vicinity of Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind. He also went to Louisville, Ky., and inspected the Court-House there, and other buildings made of Bedford stone. From all his examination he finds that Bedford stone, when new, is of a neutral gray tint, but when used for years grows dark, and almost black, while Lemont stone grows cream-colored. The contrast will increase with time, and, if the two parts of the Court-House should be constructed of the two kinds of stone, it would be impossible to have them uniform in color or pleasing in appearance.

The affidavits of W. L. B. Jenney, William Emerald, W. C. Senne, George I. Hoffmann, William E. Wheeler, John Conly, and James Bradley, William C. Deakman, James S. Willard, Monroe County, Ind., Joseph Schwab, of Louisville, Ky., Henry Whitestone, architect, Louisville, William H. Redin, architect, Louisville, Edward Burling, architect, Chicago, and A. Mariner, chemist, Chicago, all corroborating the testimony of Mr. Egan.

Mr. Bonfield, on behalf of the city, read the answer denying that the harmony of the Court-House would be destroyed by the use of the Bedford stone, and denying that the Bedford stone would discolor by age. It was also stated that only the Walker quarry could furnish stone thick enough for the building, and that if the city were compelled to take stone from McNeil & Son, the owners of the Walker quarry, the city would be deprived of gaining the usual advantages obtained from competitive bids.

The Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock. In the afternoon Gen. Smith, on behalf of Tomney & Reed, filed a demurrer to the bill.

He then read the affidavits of David Harrison, B. L. Hall, Alexander Gross, T. N. Stephens, John Fellion, D. Johnson, all of Bedford; J. Lawrence Smith, chemist and geologist, Ed J. Cox, State Geologist of Indiana, F. W. ——, Jerome Allen, of Greencastle, Ill.; Ed Hamman, Greencastle, Ind.; Patrick Baumann, architect of Chicago, J. M. Van Osdel, also an architect, J. Willett, also an architect, Cornelius Price, —— Reed, Daniel Goodman, W. E. Mortimer, —— Reed, John Clifford, Charles Moessinger, and Charles B. Kimball, all to the effect that they knew the character of the Bedford stone, and that it possessed all of the qualifications of

IDEAL BUILDING STONE,

that it would not discolor nor decay, and was, in fact, far ahead of all other kinds of stone in general, and of the Lemont stone in particular. Mr. Van Osdel went so far as to say he thought it would be cheaper to take down that part of the County Court-House already built, and rebuild it of Bedford stone, than to force the city to use Lemont stone.

Mr. Rountree then began the opening argument on behalf of the county. He said both kinds of stone were limestone, but the Lemont stone was laminated like a gun-barrel, while the Bedford stone was crystallized, the particles being egg-shaped, and apparently thrown together instead of being in layers. The chief difference was that the Lemont stone was of a cream color, while the Bedford stone was of a gray and inclined to black on exposure to the atmosphere, especially in a large city. The Bedford stone contained peroxide of iron, while the Lemont stone contained the protoxide and bisulphide of iron, giving it its yellow appearance on exposure. The iron in the latter was not distributed uniformly, but in spots or scattered grains. In a pure atmosphere the Lemont stone would turn yellow, while the Bedford stone would remain unchanged, but, in an atmosphere like that of Chicago, the Bedford stone would grow darker every year. The Lemont stone, however, would only turn yellow, and the difference between the two kinds would then change more and more every year. Mr. Rountree then quoted a number of authorities to show that a Court had jurisdiction in the case.

After some discussion as to the order in which the argument should proceed, Judge Wallace took the floor. He said that efforts had been made between the city and county to agree on a Court-House plan. They had so agreed, but the city very strangely seemed to overlook the provision of the contract providing that the general exterior and design of the building should be of the same uniform character and appearance as might be agreed on between the County Board and the city authorities. The stone had been the bone of contention between the two parties. And the question submitted in the present case was as to whether that contract existed or not, and whether it contemplated the use of the same stone for both parts of the Court-House. But rival interests sprang up; architects quarreled among themselves, and, having friends in the respective corporate bodies, new quarrels arose which prevented the execution of the agreement. The Board of County Commissioners, having come to the conclusion in the fall of 1875 that the city and county officers ought to have better accommodations, decided to build a Court-House. Having unsuccessfully exerted all their power to bring the city to a specific agreement, they went on alone with their contract.

Mr. Sidney Smith followed on behalf of the city. The gist of his argument was that

NO SPECIFIC AGREEMENT

had ever been made as to the stone. A contract was made that the general design of the buildings should be the same, but not the material. The affidavits read showed that there was no material difference between the Lemont and Bedford stone, and as the city could build its part for $477,000, while the same cost the county over $700,000, the former was most unentitled to make the change. Mr. Smith was not able to conclude before the adjournment of court, and will resume this morning.

THE BAYARD COMPROMISE.

In the case of the State Savings Institution, Mr. High, on behalf of the Receiver, presented to Judge Williams yesterday a petition of the Receiver asking to be allowed to settle the Bayard claim. The Receiver sets out that the late Robert Bayard, of New York, owned 200 shares of stock in the bank, but which he claimed to hold only as Trustee. William Bayard Cutting owned one share. About two years ago, Bayard, wishing to get rid of a large amount of Dobbins' paper secured by bonds of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, and not wishing to have the public know just how heavily it was loaded, made an agreement by which Bayard was to buy the notes and give South Park bonds in payment, and also get a release from his stock liability. The South Park bonds were immediately put up as collateral for the bank's guarantee of the payment of interest on the Dobbins paper. This agreement ran out by limitation the 17th inst., and the Receiver, having been served with notice by the Bayard heirs that they would hold him responsible for the bank's contract, went to New York, where he succeeded in effecting the following agreement:

Whereas, The contract between the State Savings Institution, of Chicago, Illinois, and Robert Bayard, deceased, of New York City, dated May 17, 1876, expires this day; and

Whereas, There is a certain liability claimed to exist against the estate of said Robert Bayard on account of the name appearing on the books of said Savings Institution as having been the owner of 200 shares of its capital stock, and of William Bayard Cutting, of the City of New York, on account of his name appearing on such books as having been the holder of one share of its capital stock, having appeared at one time on the books; and

Whereas, It is proposed by Elizabeth Bayard, executrix, representing the estate of Robert Bayard, deceased, and L. B. Otis, Receiver, representing the State Savings Institution, to rescind said contract, and to place both parties thereto in their original positions, by returning, each to each, the securities originally owned by each at the time of entering into said contract, as nearly as said return can be made, namely, the T. S. Dobbins notes, amounting to $120,000, with the 200 or 201 bonds of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company of $1,000 each, pledged as collateral security to said T. S. Dobbins' notes, originally owned by said State Savings Institution, and the 120 South Park bonds originally owned by said Robert Bayard; and

Whereas, There is due to said Elizabeth Bayard, executrix, under said contract, arising from the difference of interest on $120,000 Dobbins notes for two years and upwards at 10 per cent per annum, and the interest on $120,000 South Park bonds for a like time at 7 per cent per annum; and from the difference between the face value and the present market price of the $120,000 South Park bonds and the costs, expenses, and attorney's fees, etc., incurred by said Bayard in connection with or on account of said Dobbins' notes and collateral, a sum of money amounting to about $10,000; it is, therefore,

Agreed: That said Elizabeth Bayard, executrix, shall deliver to said L. B. Otis, Receiver, the four notes of T. S. Dobbins, amounting to $120,000, referred to in the contract, with the above-described collaterals belonging thereto, together with the original contract of May 17, 1876, above referred to; and that said L. B. Otis, Receiver, shall deliver to said Elizabeth Bayard, executrix, an order to the American Exchange National Bank of New York City, requiring said bank to deliver to said executrix the $120,000 of South Park bonds deposited with said bank as trustee under said contract; and that said L. B. Otis, Receiver, in accordance with an order to be entered of record in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, shall deliver to said Elizabeth Bayard, executrix, a release and discharge reciting in substance that in consideration of the payment by said Elizabeth Bayard, executrix, to said L. B. Otis, Receiver, of the sum of $10,000, the receipt whereof is acknowledged, said Elizabeth Bayard and W. Bayard Cutting are hereby released and discharged from all liability to the State Savings Institution or its Receiver or its successor arising either from the appearing or the having appeared of their names or either of them as stockholders or trustees of said State Savings Institution; said release and discharge to be executed by said L. B. Otis, Receiver, and to be accompanied by a certified copy under the seal of said court of the order of said Court as aforesaid; that said Elizabeth Bayard shall deliver to said L. B. Otis a full and sufficient release from any and every claim existing or claimed to exist in her behalf against said State Savings Institution, its Receiver or successor, arising under the contract of May 17, 1876; that this agreement shall be carried out within thirty days from date hereof.

Mr. High, in presenting the petition, said the Receiver thought it the best arrangement which could be made. It was in fact settling the Bayard stock at fifty cents on the dollar, but it would save a lawsuit in New York, and another in New Jersey, it would save some $7,000 in interest, and also litigation over a number of the South Park bonds which the South Park Commissioners claimed were illegal. The present arrangement was much like the old with this important exception, that it released the bank from any obligation to save the Bayard estate harmless from its liability on suits by depositors. Judge Williams said he had examined into the matter thoroughly when it was up before, and had talked with the Receiver, and was convinced the compromise was for the best interests of the bank.

Mr. High said he would only ask for a rule nisi, but wanted the time within which to make objections as short as possible, because the agreement with the Bayard estate must be carried into effect within fifteen days.

The Judge then made an order confirming the compromise unless objections should be filed within five days.

THE STURGES CASE.

The trial of the mandamus case of "Jack" Sturges vs. The Board of Trade was continued yesterday before Judge Rogers. The testimony of Secretary Randolph was concluded, and the defendants then called in succession T. T. Gurney, Charles E. Culver, George M. Howe, and John Ritchie, a shorthand reporter, all of whom testified with respect to the proceedings on the trial of Sturges or on the vote for his expulsion.

The defendants then rested, and petitioner's counsel called W. N. Sturges himself, L. H. Bisbee, —— Mitchell, George Wheeler, H. H. Ross, and George S. Williams. The testimony of these witnesses went to show that, when the vote was taken in November, 1874, on the question of Sturges' expulsion, a quorum was not present, and that the President refused to put a motion to adjourn, on the ground that it was out of order, and also refused to allow an appeal from his ruling, thus showing that the expulsion was irregular and invalid.

There are a few more witnesses to be examined, but the case will probably be concluded to-day.

DIVORCES.

Alvina Rohn filed a bill against her husband, Charles Rohn, yesterday, charging him with cruelty and drunkenness, and asking for alimony and a divorce.

Judge Farwell granted a decree of divorce to Michael Geary from Mary Geary.

NOTICE.

On Monday, July 1, 1878, Judge Moore will call the general chancery docket of the Superior Court, consisting of all cases commenced prior to Jan. 1, 1877, and in which no proceedings have been had since July 1, 1877, the same being term Nos. 1 to 2,062, inclusive; and all cases wherein no one shall appear at that time will be dismissed at complainant's costs.

ITEMS.

The whisky condemnation case against Keeley & Kerwin, rectifiers, is set for trial to-day before Judge Blodgett.

The Appellate Court adjourned yesterday until Tuesday morning.

Judges Gary, Booth, and Farwell will hear motions to-day; Judge Jameson will have a peremptory call of motions for new trials; Judge Rogers will go on with the Sturges mandamus case; and Judge Williams will continue the hearing of the Bedford stone case. Judge McAllister will hold no court to-day.

John Ljokel was tried before Judge Blodgett yesterday for manufacturing cigars contrary to law, and was found guilty.

Robert B. Graves, tried for neglect of duty while Gauger at the Au Sable distillery, was acquitted.

August Ohse, indicted for a technical violation of the Internal Revenue laws, pleaded guilty, and was fined $1 and costs.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Hamdin A. Sturtevant, Assignee of Porter W. Spencer, filed a bill yesterday against A. June Spafford and the unknown heirs of Samuel N. Spafford, to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance of 400 acres of land in Secs 32, 5, in Whiteside County, made in September last, by Spencer to Spafford.

J. M. Farr began a suit for $10,000 against Laurin P. and Maria E. Hilliard.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Ezra H. Stewart, a dentist of Joliet, went into bankruptcy yesterday. Secured debts, $300; unsecured, $3,950; and accommodation paper, $1,500. The assets are dental tools, etc., two buggies, horse, etc., $230, and open accounts $384. Referred to Register Grant.

Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Assignee of David M. Ford.

C. M. Hertig was appointed Assignee of Granville S. Masters under a bond of $250.

Thomas H. Bullick was appointed Assignee of Townsend MacCoun under bond for $250.

The first dividend meeting of James S. Kirkland was continued to June 3.

The composition meeting of W. S. Babcock was continued to June 12.

Assignees will be chosen for Felix P. Gluck, Schenck Harvey, Ira P. Bowen, and Alonzo J. Sawyer at 10 a. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Daniel O'Brien began a suit in replevin yesterday against Charles Kern to recover possession of the saloon furniture and fixtures at No. 356 State street, valued at $1,200.

Arie Waltman began a similar suit against the same defendant to get possession of the schooner Rosabelle, of Grand Haven, valued at $1,000.

Robert C. Wright and John A. Tyrrell, executors of the last will of Jason Gurley, deceased, filed a bill against Delia Woodruff, Sarah Hall, Susan Keith, John Gurley Woodruff, and H. W. B. Hoyt, conservator, asking for an account and a decree to guide them in settling up Gurley's estate. They were appointed executors in 1865, and, as they supposed, closed up the estate ten years ago. Last year, however, by a decree of the court, they found themselves in possession of about $70,000 belonging to the same estate. This property is not in a condition to be divided as the will requires, and complainants ask the aid of a court to direct and protect them in making proper distribution.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Thomas Purcell commenced a suit in trespass against Maurice R. Bortree, claiming $5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

Catherine McMillan began an action to recover $7,000 damages from the City of Chicago.

Thomas McNamara, who is in jail in the Town of Lake on a charge of selling liquor without license, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming his arrest was illegal.

Bernard Cohn began a suit against Charles E. Roddies, Henry Best, and Fred Best, claiming $2,000 damages.

Hugh Logan brought suit for $7,000 against George Barry.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Edwin L. and Mary M. Gowen, D. F. Cameron, George Barker, Joseph Edes, Maria Peasley, Warren Ackley, the Gowen Marble Company, Charles, Wallace C., and Percival W. Clement, to foreclose a mortgage for $5,500 on part of Lot 1, Block 3, in the Original Town of Chicago.

WHISKY.

At the opening of the District Court the counsel for the Government and for the claimants in the case of 400 barrels of whisky were present to hear the decision of Judge Blodgett on the motion for a postponement.

Mr. Reed arose and said that he would relieve the Court of the necessity of making a decision. He desired, with the permission of the Court, that Mr. Stebbins should withdraw from the case as a claimant, and he would ask leave to put in Mr. Mersereau as claimant. Upon doing this he would file a stipulation in behalf of Mersereau, admitting the possession of the goods, and setting up immunity as a defense, as had been done in the cases of Roelle & Junker and Ford & Oliver.

Judge Blodgett said that that might be done, but that the paper must be filed so that the case could be disposed of one week from Saturday, when the other cases were disposed of.

The substance of this is that Mersereau is away from behind Stebbins and appears in court himself. All these cases in the District Court are now in the same category upon a demurrer to the plea of immunity, and in all of them the Court will render a decision a week from to-day.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The criminal docket.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned until Tuesday.

JUDGE GARY—272, 283, 294 to 304, and 306 to 312, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—161 to 168, 170, 171, 173 to 176, and 178 to 183, inclusive. No. 6, Boskowitz vs. Baker, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Calendar No. 106, set case 3,301, Klerge vs. Kuttrupp, and calendar Nos. 112, 131, 133, and 135 to 145, inclusive, except 143. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—93, 126, 127, and 129 to 135, inclusive. No. 50, Horn vs. Koren, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case 1,411, Hurlbut vs. Kimball, and calendar Nos. 242 to 260, inclusive, except 243, 246, and 256. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—1,372, St. Stephens' Church vs. Chase, and 1,560, Shaw vs. Boyd.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Emeline L. Edgecombe vs. Robert Runell, $1,510.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—C. C. Clarke vs. Mary O. and William M. Tureman, $2,296.65.

JUDGE GARY—E. W. Blatchford et al. vs. John B. Gerard, $1,934.67.—L. S. Hodges vs. Wesley Morrill, $806.77.—Julia B. Newberry vs. John B. Gerard, $1,368.96.—Mini Abel vs. Adolph Dryfuss and Robert Herman, $300.

JUDGE JAMESON—C. J. Fay et al. vs. Joseph E. Wright and A. E. Stevens, $2,148.50.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCALLISTER—J. M. Waite vs. James Scranton, $74.80.—Christian Lachele vs. Henry Harms, $27.80.

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 31.—The farmers in St. Clair County are going to have a splendid crop of winter wheat, the earliest variety. The Missouri swamp cutting to-day commenced, but a tremendous shower has put a stop to harvesting. The Foltz and the Tappahannock, which are the great crop, will not be ready for the reaper for two weeks. The late rains and cool weather have been very beneficial, washing off the rust and making the heads fill finely. This cold weather, which had made us grumble so much, and put us back in corn-planting in Northern Illinois, has just been the salvation of the wheat crop in Southern Illinois. More wheat was sown in St. Clair County last fall than in any previous season. The farmers all agree that the quality of the new wheat is splendid. The Hinckly Mills took in one day this week over 2,000 bushels of old wheat. The big farmers have their old wheat on hand, and the unanimous opinion among buyers and producers is that there will be no dollar wheat here this harvest. The farmers, until recently, have been strong, believing in an European war. Now they will have two crops to sell. Corn is somewhat backward, but corn two feet high looks strange to a plowholder who has just finished planting, and is anxiously looking for his own to show. One of the largest farmers here, who owns over 300 acres, mostly in wheat, says he never saw it so thick on the ground. This afternoon the tremendous rain, which at one time every one thought would turn into a tornado, has ceased. The sun is out bright and clear. The air is cool. Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile.

S. T. K. P.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 31.—The Illinois River now overflows nearly all the bottom-lands. It is still rising, submerging hundreds of acres already planted to corn, and the tillers thereof are feeling despondent.

TUSCOLA, Ill., May 31.—Owing to the cold, wet weather that has prevailed for the last few weeks, a large amount of the corn that was planted early in the season has rotted in the ground, and is now being replanted. An unusually large acreage is being put in. Little old corn is coming in, although much is stored in different parts of the county. Wheat, rye, and oats look well. The hay harvest will be large. Prospects for an abundant fruit-crop are the best for years; apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and cherries in abundance, and growing luxuriantly. Early potatoes are looking well.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—The heavy rain that fell on Wednesday in Eastern and Southern Wisconsin did not do any serious damage to crops, although the ground was well saturated with water before. A gentleman who has passed through Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties since the storm informs your correspondent that the crops have not been injured by wet weather, except that corn has in some instances rotted in the ground. While the cold weather has been unfavorable for corn, it has retarded the growth of small grains that were making a too heavy growth of straw. Corn is now just out of the ground, and if the weather is warm will soon make up for lost time. The scald of frost that fell in these counties several weeks ago has almost entirely disappeared, and the country never looked finer. The grass crop will be magnificent. Cattle are already becoming fat and fit for market upon the fresh pasturage, and a prosperous season is generally expected. Some of the farmers are already beginning to worry for fear the crops will be too good and the prices too small. They would rather see a war in Europe than a revolution at home.

PAPPENHEIM.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The counsel for Mme. Pappenheim explains the absence of the lady from her benefit concert last evening by saying that she has been influenced by her husband. He is exceedingly nervous, and has been very much annoyed by several creditors, to whom his wife was indebted in co-partnership. They have harassed him by urging the payment of their claims at all times and places. Mme. Pappenheim is believed to have sailed for Europe from Boston yesterday.

A Boston special to the *Post* says Mme. Pappenheim sailed for Europe in a Warren Line steamer on Thursday morning, her name being added to the list of passengers after the regular list had been distributed to the newspapers.

FOREVER.

My love, across the miles of space
That lie between our hearts to-day—
This day so sweet with Summer's grace—
My heart goes seeking you alway.

And with the memory of your kiss
On brow, and lip, and burning cheek,
Still thrilling me with rarest bliss
(Lean from afar, Love!), hear me speak:

My love shall live in snow and heat,
In care and sore adversity—
Shall live in tempests, warm and sweet
Through Time and all Eternity!

MAY 19, 1878. FANNY DRISCOLL.

Gladstone on the London Press.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to an Italian friend, saying: "The low agitation of the dregs of the London populace is due, I believe, to a clandestine organization, but mainly to the demagogic language used by persons of higher—nay, of the highest—social standing, on whom the universal blame must recoil. I am far from supposing, apart from the riots consequent on that agitation, that its authors represent the opinions of the people of London. Notwithstanding this consideration, it is impossible to deny that London is under the influence of a press quite inferior in judgment and temper to that of the provinces, and is swayed by the vacillating and often unwise policy of the Government."

Damages Against a Shopkeeper.

In the suit brought against a shopkeeper in New York for detaining and searching a supposed customer accused of stealing an article of little value, the jury has awarded the plaintiff $150 damages. This is a long way below $10,000, which was the sum asked; but the verdict may still serve to warn proprietors of retail stores, who are undoubtedly much harrassed by petty thieving, against making hasty charges of this sort.

Get rid of one cold before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious lung complaint before you are conscious of danger. Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective cure for coughs and colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and bronchitis.

"LITTLE PHIL."

A Condensed Biography of the Lieutenant-General of the Army.

The Battles in Which He Participated, and the Campaigns

Which He Carried Out to a Successful Issue.

A new edition of Maj.-Gen. George W. Cullum's biographical register of the officers and graduates of the United States Military Academy is now being prepared by the compiler, and will soon be issued. It was found necessary to revise the work, and to secure accuracy in the forthcoming edition Gen. Cullum has obtained from the principal army officers the record of their military careers. The following contribution to the work recounts some of the memorable incidents in the life of one of our most valiant and honored Captains, whose name will be remembered as long as the memory of the War of the Rebellion,—Lieut.-Gen. Phil H. Sheridan. It is the only authentic record of his military history which has been published, and it will be interesting to readers at the present time, when the attention of the country is directed to the condition of the army. This is Gen. Sheridan's military history in brief, as furnished by himself in characteristically modest fashion.

Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1853, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to the rank of Brevet Second-Lieutenant of Infantry.

Served in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., from September, 1853, to March, 1854; on frontier duty at Fort Duncan, La Pena, and Turkey Creek, Texas, March, 1854, to March, 1855; in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., June and July, 1855. He was made Second-Lieutenant in Fourth Infantry on Nov. 22, 1854. On frontier duty escorting topographical party from Sacramento Valley, California, to Columbia River, Oregon, in August and September, 1855. Commanding detachment of dragoons in the Yakima Expedition, October to December, 1855. Stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, December, 1855, to March, 1856. Scouting against Indians in March, 1856. Engagement with Indians while defending the Cascades of the Columbia River, Washington Territory, April 28, 1856 (complimented for gallantry in this engagement by Lieut.-Gen. Scott in Army Orders No. 14 of 1857). Stationed at Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, Oregon, from April to July, 1856. At Fort Hoskins, Or., August, 1856, to May, 1857, and at Fort Yamhill, Or., June, 1857, to September, 1861.

He was created First-Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, March 1, 1861. Served during the rebellion of the seceding States as Captain Thirteenth Infantry, from May 14, 1861. President of Board for auditing claims at St. Louis, Mo., in November and December, 1861. Served as Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary of the Army of the Southwest in the Pea Ridge campaign, from Dec. 26, 1861, to March 12, 1862. Served in

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN

from April to September, 1862, as follows: Quartermaster of Maj.-Gen. Halleck's headquarters on the advance to Corinth, Miss., in April and May, 1862. (Colonel Second Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, May 25, 1862.) Commanding Second Michigan Cavalry in the following operations: Expedition to and capture of Booneville, Miss., May 28 and 29, 1862; pursuit of Rebels from Corinth to Baldwin, Miss., May 30 to June 8, 1862, and commanding regiment in engagements with the enemy at Booneville, Blackland, Donaldson's Cross-Roads, and Baldwin. Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi, from June 11, in the following operations: Battle of Booneville, Miss., July 1, 1862; expedition to Guntown, with flag of truce, July 10, 1862; expedition to and capture of Ripley, Miss., July 28, 1862; forced reconnoissance on enemy's lines, with engagement near Guntown, Miss., capturing prisoners and 300 animals, Aug. 15, 1862, and engagement near Rienzi, Miss., Aug. 26, 1862. Commanding Third Division (Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, July 1, 1862, for battle of Booneville), Army of Kentucky, on the advance into Kentucky in September, 1862. Commanding Eleventh Division, Third Corps, Army of the Ohio, in the battle of Chaplin Hills or Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and on the march to the relief of Nashville in October and November, 1862. Commanding the Eleventh Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the Third Division, Right Wing Fourteenth Army Corps, and the Third Division Twentieth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, successively, in the Tennessee campaign from November, 1862, to September, 1863. Commanding the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, in the

BATTLE OF STONE RIVER

or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863, and in the following operations: (Major-General United States Volunteers, December, 1862, to Nov. 8, 1864, for battle of Murfreesboro.) Engagement at Eagleville, Tenn., capturing train and prisoners, March, 1863, in pursuit of Rebels under Gen. Van Dorn, from Franklin to Columbia, March, 1863; in the advance on Tullahoma, Tenn., June 24 to July 4, 1863, crossing the Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River, with engagements at Fairfield, Tenn., June 27, 1863; capture of Winchester, Tenn., July 3, 1863; engagement at Cowan Station, July 3, 1863; and engagement at University (on the mountain-top), July 4, 1863; in command of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; commanding the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 23 to 25, 1863; in the operations around Chattanooga, Tenn., September to December, 1863; and in the operations in East Tennessee, from December, 1863, to March, 1864, and the action at Dandridge, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1864.

In general command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac from April, 1864, to April, 1865. In immediate command of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, in the following battles and operations in the Richmond campaign from April to August, 1864: The battles of the Wilderness, May 5 to 8, 1864; the battle of Todd's Tavern, May 5, 1864; battle of the Furnaces, May 6, 1864; battle of Todd's Tavern, No. 2, May 7, 1864; capture of Spottsylvania Court-House, May 8, 1864 (captured by Gen. Wilson's division of cavalry and held for two hours); expedition in rear of the Rebel army, cutting the Virginia Central and Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroads; action at Beaver Dam, May 10, 1864; battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864; battle of Meadow Bridges and Richmond, May 15, 1864; actions of Hanovertown and Totopotomy Creek, May 27, 1864; battle of Howe's shop, May 28, 1864; battle of Metadeguin Creek, May 30, 1864; battle of Cold Harbor, May 31 and June 1, 1864; raid to Charlottsville and return to Jordan's Point, on the James River, June 7 to 28, 1864, cutting the Virginia Central and Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroads; battle of Trevillian Station, June 11, 1864; action of Mallory's Ford Cross-roads, June 12, 1864; action of Tunstall Station, June 21, 1864; skirmish at St. Mary's Church, June 24, 1864; action of Darbytown, July 28, 1864; and action of Lee's Mills, July 30, 1864. In command of the Middle Military Division from Aug. 7, 1864, to May 22, 1865, and in immediate command of the

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,

from Aug. 4, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865, in the following battles and operations: Action of Kernstown and Tollgate, Aug. 11, 1864; action of Kabletown, Aug. 26, 1864; Smithfield Crossing of the Opequan, Aug. 29, 1864; action of Berryville, Sept. 3, 1864; action of Opequan Creek, Sept. 15, 1864; battle of Opequan, Sept. (Brigadier-General United States army, Sept. 20, 1864, for battle of the Opequan) 19, 1864; battle of Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; battle of Tom's Brook, Oct. 9, 1864; battle of Cedar Creek† (called Winchester), Oct. 19, 1864; and engagement at Middleton (Major-General United States army, Nov. 8, 1864, for Shenandoah campaign), Nov. 12, 1864. In command of the cavalry expedition from Winchester to Petersburg, Feb. 27 to March 24, 1865 (known as "The Winchester Raid." Destroying the James River and Kanawha Canal, and cutting the Gordonsville & Lynchburg, Virginia Central, and Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroads, and destroying many railroads, canal, and road and river bridges and trestlework, and capturing and destroying sixty canal boats, containing large quantities of Rebel Government property, consisting of ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, commissary stores and medical supplies, and destroying hundreds of army wagons and ambulances and several factories, warehouses, tanneries, forges, and workshops used for the manufacture of and filled with military-supplies of the description above enumerated, and capturing eighteen battle-flags, 1,600 prisoners, and 2,143 horses and mules; and engaged with the enemy as follows: Action at Mt. Crawford, March 1, 1865; Battle of Waynesboro, March 2, 1865; engagements at North Anna Bridges and Ashland, March 14 and 15, 1865. In general command of the cavalry in the Richmond campaign of 1865, called also the

APPOMATTOX CAMPAIGN,

from March 25 to April 9, 1865, with the following battles and operations: Commanding the cavalry corps, and in command in the battle of Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 31, 1865; commanding the forces (cavalry and infantry) in the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; and commanding the cavalry in the following engagements: Action at Scott's Corners, April 2, 1865; action at Amelia Court-House, April 4, 1865, and at Jettersville, April 5, 1865, and commanding the forces (cavalry and infantry) in the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, and the cavalry in the combat of Farmville, April 8, 1865; battle of Appomattox Depot, April 8, and and engagement in front of Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865,‡ and in numerous minor actions between Feb. 27 and April 9, 1865, and present in command of all the cavalry at the capitulation of the insurgent army (known as the Army of Northern Virginia) under Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 9, 1865. Marched in command of forces (cavalry and infantry) against the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, as far as South Boston, N. C., on the Dan River, April 24 to May 3, 1865. In general command of the forces west of the Mississippi, May 17 to June 3, 1865, and of the army organized for contemplated operations against the army of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who surrendered on the 28th of May, 1865. In command of the Military Division of the Southwest, June 3 to July 17, 1865, and of the army in Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Mississippi, and the army of observation on the Rio Grande until the troops composing these armies were mustered out of service.

SINCE THE WAR.

In command of the Military Division of the Gulf, July 17, 1865, to Aug. 15, 1866, in command of the Department of the Gulf, Aug. 15, 1866, to March 11, 1867; in command of the Fifth Military District (Louisiana and Texas), March 11 to Sept. 5, 1867; in command of the Department of the Missouri, Sept. 12, 1867, to March 16, 1869; conducting the winter campaign of 1868 and 1869 against hostile Indians, resulting in their defeat and surrender.

As Lieutenant-General United States Army, March 4, 1869, commanding Military Division of the Missouri (headquarters in Chicago), since March 16, 1869.

In addition to the foregoing synopsis of his military record, Gen. Sheridan has sent to Gen. Cullum the following interesting documents, fac similes of the originals, which he retains and prizes as precious relics. The first is a dispatch in cypher dated Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 20, 1864. It reads as follows:

Major General Sheridan, Winchester, Va.: Have just heard of your great victory. God bless you all, officers and men. Strongly inclined to come up and see you. A. LINCOLN.

The other papers, subjoined, have been lithographed, and may be treasured by those who like to possess memorials of a remarkable epoch in our nation's history:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1864.—*Major General Sheridan:* With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army, the thanks of the nation, and my own personal admiration and gratitude, for the month's operations in the Shenandoah Valley; and especially for the splendid work of October 19, 1864. Your Obt. Servt., ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864.—*Maj.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army, Commanding Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va.*—SIR: You are hereby informed that the President of the United States, "for the personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of your troops, displayed by you on the 19th day of October, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, your routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the Rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days," has appointed you Major-General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864. Should the Senate at their next session advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this Department, through the Adjutant-General of the Army, your acceptance or non-acceptance; and, with your letter of acceptance, return the oath herewith inclosed, properly filled up, subscribed, and attested, and report your age, birthplace, and the State of which you were a permanent resident. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

‡During this engagement a white flag from the Rebel lines arrived in front of the cavalry, the bearer requesting a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations with Gen. Grant for the surrender of Gen. Lee's forces. Gen. Sheridan immediately rode to Appomattox Court-House, and there met Gen. Gordon, who repeated the same request. Gen. Sheridan replied that he thought it very strange that while Gen. Lee was negotiating with Gen. Grant for the surrender of his army, it should have made, that very morning, an attempt to break through his lines and make its escape, and therefore demanded some authorized assurance before he would suspend hostilities. This assurance was given by Gen. Gordon, who said "there was no doubt of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army." Hostilities were soon afterward suspended, and the surrender took place on the arrival of Gen. Grant.

† The thanks of Congress were tendered, Feb. 9, 1865, to Gen. Sheridan, for the gallantry, military skill, and courage displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by his army in the Valley of the Shenandoah, especially at Cedar Creek. Resolutions of thanks similar to that of Congress were also tendered to Gen. Sheridan by the Legislatures of New York, Rhode Island, and other States.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$11 PER FOOT—4 LOTS ONLY, BEtween Lake and Fulton, one block from horse and steam cars. W. O. COLE, Room 9, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HURON AND SUPERIOR-sts., between State and Cass. Also lots on Dearborn-av. and North State-st., north of Schiller. Apply to OWNER, 278 Ohio-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, HOUSE, $625, $50 DOWN; 10 acres, house, $1,150; office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 15, 116 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.: 40 acres ½ mile from Court-House, at Dixon, Ill., under high state of cultivation, brick house, large barn, corn cribs, hennery, etc.; large orchard, fine fruit, vineyard, and small fruit; beautiful grove; clear; sell low for money, or will exchange for good improved farm.

Kane County—240 acres, stone dwelling, barn, orchard, etc.; near Clintonville; exchange for city clear.

Kane County—80 acres near Geneva, nice 10-room 2-story house, barn, etc.; good orchard and small fruits; very nice place; exchange for clear city and $2,700, 3 years at 9 per cent.

McHenry County—Fine stock and dairy farm of 160 acres adjoining city limits of Woodstock, the county-seat; splendid house; barn 64x34, with stone basement for stock; milk house, smokehouse, hennery, etc.; fine orchard and vineyard; part pay clear property, or sell very low.

McHenry County—160 acres near Harvard, house, barn, orchard, etc.; some timber; $30 per acre; no trade.

Rockford, Ill.—House and 1 acre of ground in choice location, $6,000; exchange for house in Chicago clear.

Some very nice farms and lands in Iowa, Illinois, and Southern Wisconsin for sale and exchange.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LAND—SMALL TRACT FOR ABOUT $1,000, within fifty miles of Chicago. Address, with description, V 64, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

ANOTHER CUT IN PRICES.
PIANO-FORTES AND PARLOR ORGANS OF LEADING MAKERS.
CATALOGUE PRICES DISCARDED.
CATALOGUE PRICES DISCARDED.
NEW AND ELEGANT INSTRUMENTS AT A SACRIFICE.
PARLOR ORGANS—NEW—AS LOW AS $50.
PIANO-FORTES—NEW—AS LOW AS $130.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE, ONLY $190.
SPLENDID SQUARE GRAND PIANO, $225.
FINE-TONE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $160.
HANDSOME PARLOR ORGAN, NEW AND IMPROVED, $65.
ELEGANT ORGAN, WITH STOPS, SWELL, ETC., $80.
FINE GRADE ORGANS, $50 TO $175.
FIVE-YEARS' GUARANTEE WITH EVERY INSTRUMENT.
IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
R. T. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos and Organs,
154 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

AT THE FACTORY, CABINET-ORGANS AT prices beyond competition; best in the market: $50 and upward, wholesale and retail. NICHOLSON ORGAN COMPANY, 63 East Indiana-st.

LIGHTE & ERNST PIANOFORTES,
HARDMAN PIANOFORTES,
NEW ENGLAND PARLOR ORGANS,
FOR SALE ONLY BY
R. T. MARTIN,
GENERAL NORTHWESTERN AGENT.
154 STATE-ST.

THE LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANOS STAND in tune splendidly, are first class, powerful, durable, and in every way reliable. Can be purchased at the price of a reed organ. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO FOR cash. Any person having a good instrument for sale cheap can hear of a purchaser by addressing Dr. POTTER, Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A FOUR-HORSE POWER PORTABLE engine; must be good and cheap. THOS. KANE & CO., 248 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD ONE-HORSE HORSE-power in good repair. Address W E A, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD two to four horse power steam boiler. Address SEWELL'S Envelope Factory, 158 Clark-st.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MONROE-st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—3-STORY BRICK house, 38 Harvard-st.; $12, 2-story brick 494 Irving-place; $15, 2-story brick 17 Grenshaw-st.; $15, 3-story brick 490 Western-av.; $7, 6 large rooms either 5 or 7 Holbrook-st. Inquire at 285 Western-av.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house 1034 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 250 WEST Madison-st.: No. 608 West Washington-st., 10 rooms and barn; low rent to good party. 144 South Peoria-st., 11 rooms, $35. 341 South Morgan-st., 6 rooms, $15. 53 South Green-st., 8 rooms, $15. 157 South Lincoln-st., 6 rooms, $18; and others.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 OR 12 MONTHS, FURNISHED, NO. 311 Groveland Park-av., east of Cottage Grove-av. and south of Thirty-first-st.; two minutes' walk from steam and horse cars; 8 rooms, bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, grate, awnings in front, wire doors and screens complete; rent, $40. Call at house, or upon F. LESTER, 57 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NO. 11 ELLIS PARK, TWO-STORY and basement brick, all modern improvements; very cheap if taken immediately. P. BROWN, Real-Estate Agent, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LASALLE-st., Room 17:

SOUTH SIDE.

3-story and basement stone front dwellings, 441, 903, and 905 Michigan-av.
3-story and basement frame, very fine and large, with large barn, 1179 Indiana-av.
2½-story and basement stone fronts, 1810, 1820, 1822, and 1824 Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
2-story and basement stone front, 1367 Indiana-av.
2-story and basement bricks, 1668 Wabash-av., gas-fixtures and furnace, and 18 Forrest-av., with barn.
2-story and basement bricks, Groveland-court; $15.
2-story frame, 1627 Prairie-av. and Forty-third-st., near Langley-av.
7-room cottage and barn, Forty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $8.
Rooms for families, 112 and 114 and 792 Cottage Grove-av.
Barn for 6 horses rear of 499 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

2-story and basement bricks, 300 Warren-av. and 630 and 632 West Adams-st., with barns.
2-story and basement bricks, 368 Park-av., and 2 Campbell Park.
2-story and basement bricks, 599 and 601 North Robey-st., $20.
2-story frame, brick basement, all improvements, and barn, 447 West Jackson-st.
2-story and basement frame, 742 West Lake-st.
2-story stone front, 129 Loomis-st.
2-story frame, 490 Warren-av., $15.
Rooms for family, second floor, 780 Carroll-av.

NORTH SIDE.

3-story and basement bricks, 102 Delaware-place, 319 Webster-av., and 238 Bissell-st.
2-story brick, 584 North Clark-st.
Basement and first floor of bricks, 89 Huron and 732 Sedgwick-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—34 AND 36 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., Walton House, old furniture sold to refurnish; new elegant rooms ready; families, single gentlemen, and transients accommodated.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with use of sitting and bath-rooms, to gentlemen only. JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 656, 658, AND 660 STATE-ST., near Thirteenth, each 7 rooms, in third story, with all accommodations there; floors painted; all just put in finest order; will rent together or separate very cheap. WM. D. PALMER, Palmer House, 1 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house; gas-fixtures, furnace, etc.; 102 Drexel-boulevard. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 26, 115 East Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS; UNfurnished alcove room; with all modern improvements; with or without board; at reasonable rates. 56 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS, WITH closets, all modern improvements, newly painted and calcimined throughout, 298 State-st., second floor, for housekeeping purposes; rent, $25. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A LARGE FINE STORE AND LOFT on Wabash-av., suitable for music, furniture, carriages, etc. Apply to E. SLOSSON, 155 LaSalle-st.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—DOCK, CORNER POLK AND BEACH-sts., 200x350, with brick office and barn; railroad tracks in yard. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 60x110, with engine, boiler, and machinery, corner Clinton and DeKoven-sts., suitable for fine carpenter or furniture factory. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE TRANSFER ELEVATOR ON THE corner of Clark and Sixteenth-sts. very cheap. E. W. COLE, 43 Lake-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires furnished room with bath attached within ten minutes' walk from Tribune office. Address, giving particulars, V 7a, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A 1 PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY ON COLlaterals or any kind of good personal property at fair rate of interest. V 67, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, SOUTHEAST CORNER Madison and Clark-sts., Room 2, loans negotiated, gold and silver watches and diamonds for sale.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion will loan money in sums of $100 and upwards at low rates of interest, to take up mortgages or to build on vacant lots. The interest and principal of such loans may be paid in easy monthly installments. The plan of this Association has been in successful operation in Philadelphia for thirty years, where more than $100,000,000 have been saved and loaned through this system. If you examine the workings you will find it the easiest and best plan ever devised for paying off incumbrances on your property. 90 Washington-st. H. KELLEY, Secretary.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, Ag'ts N. W. Mutual Life-Insurance Co, Chicago.

$4,000 WANTED ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty; will pay 8 per cent; prefer to deal with principals. Address V 45, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY FINE COAN & TEN BROEKE SQUARE-box top-buggy, only in use 6 months; one nearly new side-spring; one canopy-top phaeton; one basket phaeton; one falling-top Hooker phaeton, nearly new; and the prettiest black pony in Chicago, safe for a lady to drive, with a full rubber-trimmed harness. All described are first-class and in fine condition and must be sold at some price. 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—COAN & TENBROEKE TOP BUGGY, cheap. Call on Dr. JAMES, 204 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A MAGNIFICENT 16 HAND coal black horse, fine mane and tail; any one can drive him; is not afraid of anything; can trot a full mile inside of 2:30. Address M 200, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, SIDE-bar and jump-seats, top and open delivery wagons; painting and repairing; must sell; come and see. C. J. HALL, corner Archer-av. and Bushnell-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, MOTHS EXTERMINated by contract. Warranted. Article sold. Houses examined free. A. OAKLEY & CO., 189 Washington.

FOR LADIES—A QUIET HOME FOR LADIES during confinement (professional). 100 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SET OF tinners' tools for cash; must be a bargain. Address J. L. COOLEY, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—TO BUY A NEWSPAPER ROUTE. Call at 49 West Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—TO COMMUNICATE WITH RELIABLE parties with a view toward effecting an engagement in or adjacent to Chicago, consistent with long service in Philadelphia and elsewhere, in design, drawing, and construction of general machinery; good references; moderate terms. Address T. 213 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF $300 TO $1,000 investigate a business that will pay the investment monthly. Call to-day at Room 1, Sands House.

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS STORE—Clean stock; best location; invoice, $1,300; owner going to California. Address Lock-Box 5, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY—The Revere House, in Morrison, Illinois, will be sold at public sale on June 29, 1878. Sale peremptory, upon the following terms: One-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in three years. This is one of the most desirable hotels in Northern Illinois, and is doing a paying business. For the present the property is rented at an annual rental of $1,750. The sale is made to settle estate of late owner. For particulars call on or address L. G. JOHNSON, Attorney for estate, Morrison, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING business; profits 20 per cent, sales $20,000 annually; capital required, $3,000. Address Q 59, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 CASH, WHO has no objection to going to South America to do business. Address T 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $30,000 OR $50,000 to engage in wholesale grocery business in this city. Address V 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN STOVE, HOUSE FURnishing, and hardware business; is well established and doing a good business; $3,000 to $5,000 required; correspondence solicited only from such as have the cash or good securities, and first-class references as to character and ability to take an active interest. Address V 75, Tribune office. No brokers.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OR dairy ranch of 200 acres, in Colorado, for real estate in or near Evanston, Champaign, or Bloomington, Ill. For particulars address L. F. ROSS, Avon, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST Madison-st., a good two story frame building newly fitted up; store has meat market fixtures, including large ice-house; lot 24x125 with barn; Seventeenth-st., near Wood; will exchange for farm in Illinois, Iowa, or Minnesota.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"POLAR" SODA FOUNTAIN, SIRups, and fixtures, in good order. Call at 183 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, FOR a drug store. Must speak German and come well recommended. Address V 77, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—HARNESS OR BOOTMAKERS—THREE men accustomed to sewing on leather. Call on MUNSON & CO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A FIRST-CLASS forwarder and marbler at DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY'S, 105 and 107 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR A FACTORY; MUST understand machinery and running of engine, packing goods, etc.; an energetic middle-aged man with best city references required. Address, stating fully previous engagement, V 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE TRIMMER TO WORK on top buggies at G. W. BOHANON'S Factory, No. 58 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS POTTER. APPLY to the Joliet Mound Company, Joliet, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 RAILROAD hands, and 10 for sawmill; free fare. Call at 79 South Canal-st. HAIGHT & CO.

WANTED—400 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Kansas branch of the Alton & St. Louis branch in Missouri; 50 tie makers for city; free fare; 4 farm hands, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Kansas City Branch of the A. & A. R. R.; wages $1.25 per day; free fare; 50 tie-choppers at 12 cents per tie; 25 laborers for city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN TO SELL THE LA Belle letter-copying book. Any kind of ink used. No press or water required. Every business man and commercial traveler will buy them. I have tested the process of dry-copying, by La Belle, and find it possesses the merit claimed for it. J. M. W. JONES, Stationer, 104 and 106 Madison-st. Send or call for sample and terms free. JUDSON & CO., Room 8 Tribune Building, Chicago, General Agents for the United States and the Canadas for the Paris house.

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WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN A RESTAURANT; one that has had experience preferred. 100 Twenty-second-st.

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WANTED—SALESMEN—EVERY OFFICE BUYS our improved letter copying-book; no press, brush, or water; large profits. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 47 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework. Apply at 3522 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR LIGHT housework and care of children. Apply to-day at 421 Warren-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework for a private family. References required. Apply to 654 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1052 Wabash-av. Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK AND take care of children. References required. Apply at 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Good home for right girl. Call at 374 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 36 Cass-st., corner Illinois.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK ON mantles and dresses; also apprentices. 13 Harmon-court.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY TO DR. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteenth-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. H. A. JOHNSON, No. 4 Sixteenth-st., between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL; MUST BE well recommended. Apply at 53 Pine-st.

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WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—INTELLIGENT, good-looking, not over 30, by a widower of 35; a good home. Address Q 51, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or porter in a wholesale establishment by a young man who has six years' experience. Position more object than salary. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL GIVE $50 FOR SITUation as collector or assistant in law office; two years' experience; references from four attorneys in city. Address V 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK; HAS had four years' experience; can speak German and furnish best of references. Address J B, Box 296, Lexington, McLean Co., Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOKkeeper to take charge of books, or as assistant, giving all or part of his time. Address P. O. Box 24.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PROOF-READER, ON plain, technical, or classical work. Address V 58, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, to take washing home. Address Q 60, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady in a business office. Will work reasonable, and give the best of reference as to respectibility. Address V 81, Tribune office.

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62 THROOP-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFERSON PARK—Beautifully situated room, and board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, $10; also back parlor.

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HOTEL BRUNSWICK, 318 AND 320 WABASH-AV.—Two pleasant suites for gent and wife; also a few single rooms at this popular hotel; prices reduced for the summer; call and see before you locate elsewhere.

HASTINGS HOUSE—16-18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—Well furnished rooms with first-class board from $5 to $8 per week. Day board $4.

WINDSOR HOUSE—178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House; all newly-furnished rooms, with board; day-board $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY-BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN, ON or near Centre-av. Address Post-Office Box No. 19, City.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR MAN, WIFE, AND child 3 years old, convenient to business; price not to exceed $10.50 per week without dinner. V 69, Tribune office.

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Splendid walnut parlor suits, neatly carved, covering of wool terry, with handsome puffing (7 pieces), marked down to $50 a set, being below actual cost of manufacture.

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Marble-top dressing-case suit of three pieces, all solid black walnut, with French walnut veneers, large mirror and fine marbles, marked down to to $60. Very cheap.

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A GERMAN LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEment, speaking French and English, and who has fifteen years' experience in France, England, and America as a teacher; desires a situation in a pleasant family to teach modern languages, music, and drawing. The very highest references will be furnished. Address J. G., care F. A. Theopold, Faribault, Minn.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE, 493 WABASH-AV. and 44 Loomis-st.—Summer term commences Monday, June 24. New catalogues just issued; will be sent free on application. Dr. F. ZIEGFELD, President; A. ROSENBECKER, Director.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN FRENCH—PRIVATE lessons at my house, 25 cents; at pupil's residence, 50 cents. Address V 63, Tribune office.

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CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

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8,000 VOLUMES NEW AND OLD BOOKS; Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vol., $9; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vol., $4; Waverly novels complete, 5 vol., $5; White's Geology of Iowa, 2 vol., $5; Ruskin's Stones of Venice, $2. Cash paid for good books. Down-stairs. MILLER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 102 Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LITTLE SATCHEL NEAR GRACEland, with some money in it. The right owner can call at 792 Archer-av. CH. EIGENMANN.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK A PURSE FROM kid-glove counter at Mandel Bros. May 29 will return the purse and railroad ticket they may keep the money. C. C. LAY, care Field, Leiter & Co.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Park Theatre Company. "Hurricanes." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Rice's Extravaganza Combination. "Conrad the Corsair." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Sherman House. Variety Olio. Afternoon and evening.

McCormick Hall.
North Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Master J. Harry Shannon. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.—Special Conclave this Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, also in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Visitors always welcome. By order of the Commander.
J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99.

The era of cheap beer is about to commence in Chicago, and whether it will take the form of two glasses for five cents, or a corresponding increase in the size of the glass, or possibly both, is the next question to be decided by the Association of Saloon-Keepers, who have issued their ultimatum of $8 per barrel to the brewers. The thing that is certain is, that inflation by beer is to be brought within the reach of the humblest.

Senator BAYARD, as a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, has dealt a death-blow to the bill introduced by STANLEY MATTHEWS to convey to the BEAUBIEN heirs a portion of the Fort Dearborn reservation in Chicago. Mr. BAYARD has given the subject an inquiry almost judicial in its exhaustiveness, and finds that there is no justice in the claim. The bill will be indefinitely postponed in accordance with the Committee's recommendation, and will hardly be heard of again.

The Senate's turn at the Electoral disturbance will come when the bill appropriating $20,000 for the expenses of POTTER's fraud-hunters comes up for concurrence. It is expected that the consideration of this bill will open up a general debate in the Senate on the revolutionary conspiracy, affording Mr. CONKLING an opportunity to accomplish that long-deferred "greatest effort." The House Democrats caught the Republicans napping yesterday morning, and passed the bill before the latter could muster strength enough to successfully oppose it.

With the single exception of Mr. SENNE, who has uniformly refused to take from the Treasury more than the law allows, the members of the County Board have once more perpetrated their regular quarterly grab—that of voting themselves $5 per day for every day in the quarter, no matter whether devoted to the county's business or not. The Board has also voted to exclude reporters from all sessions of committees, and to this mischievous proposition all but four members assented. The qualities of conscientiousness and integrity among the members of the County Board are growing more and more conspicuous on account of their absence.

Mr. WEITZEL, the alleged Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, is now puzzling himself over the conundrum, Does vindication vindicate? He refused to be let down easy by a certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that his removal was not caused by "recent developments" of crookedness in his district, and preferred to take his case to the Senate and there resist the confirmation of his successor. There was no lack of opportunity to inveigh against the heartless tyranny of an Administration which considers an aggravated case of inefficiency sufficient cause for removal, but somehow the Senate failed to perceive the force of his plea, and proceeded yesterday to confirm the President's appointment of AMOR SMITH as Collector at Cincinnati.

SPRINGER, of Illinois, suddenly finds himself in a position to indulge his mischief-making propensities to the fullest extent. He has managed to get on POTTER's Committee of Mexicanizers, having been appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. COBB, of Indiana, who was selected to represent the interests of Mr. HENDRICKS in the investigation, and whose withdrawal, albeit on the alleged account of ill-health, may be taken as an indication that Mr. HENDRICKS has no very urgent desire to be represented in a movement that was conceived and has been carried forward with an especial view to furthering TILDEN's prospects. There are other Democrats who will be glad to retire from the Committee on account of ill-health before the investigation business is finished; but SPRINGER is not one of these; he will stick till the last scrap of purchased testimony has been arranged for publication. POTTER and SPRINGER will make a strong team.

The Democratic majority of POTTER's gang of conspirators have thought better of their determination to conduct their business with closed doors and to refuse accused parties the right of representation by counsel. That such a course was virtually agreed upon there is no doubt, and it was not until the consequences of this star-chamber partisanship were brought to their notice by the emphatic remonstrances of the Republican press that their decision was reconsidered. It is now announced that the investigation will be conducted in public, and that Secretary SHERMAN will be allowed his request to appear before the Committee through his counsel and confront the witnesses who are relied upon to prove him guilty of crimes rendering him liable to impeachment. Inasmuch as the greater portion of the testimony is to come from persons who have heretofore sworn to an exactly contrary state of facts, it is safe to predict that the plotters will find Mr. SHERMAN a very aggressive defendant.

The fearful catastrophe in the English Channel, elsewhere announced by cable, is hardly satisfactorily explainable from any facts which have come to hand. That those enormous iron-clads should have kept close company in their voyage was quite natural, but that they should have been so near together as to prevent the application of the ordinary means of precaution in a locality so frequented by vessels of all classes is hardly to have been expected. It is doubtless true that iron-clad vessels of the heavier class, like these German war-ships, require much more room to maneuvre than ships of the same tonnage which are not weighted down with a heavy armor. It is not to be supposed that one of these great vessels can be so sensitive to the rudder movements as a lighter craft. According to all accounts, the disaster in question resulted from a slight variation of the course of the frigate to avoid a small merchant vessel. In thus deviating from her course one of the finest war-vessels belonging to the German Navy and its human freight, consisting of 400 souls, were doomed to destruction and death.

EFFECT OF THE POTTER INVESTIGATION ON BUSINESS.

When the present Congress met, some eight months ago, it was confronted with several necessary matters of legislation on which the American people were generally agreed, without regard to party. Chief among these was the urgent necessity for the formulation of a better method for counting the Electoral vote. The country had just passed through an exciting and perilous controversy, which grew out of the uncertainty and confusion of the Constitution and laws regulating this important feature of a republican form of government. Fortunately the power of Congress was distinctly recognized, and still more fortunately the two Houses, with majorities of opposing parties, were able to agree upon a constitutional interpretation of their joint power, and the peril of disagreement was averted. But it was universally felt that a similar contest at any time in the future might not result so peacefully. Republicans and Democrats alike demanded a permanent protection against the recurrence of the danger. It was the proper time to consider the subject. The defects in the law were familiar by reason of the very recent experience. The next Presidential election was removed three years, with party success entirely undetermined, so that a solution might have been agreed upon without party bias. It was the province of the Democrats to suggest the proper remedy, since they controlled the popular branch of Congress, and particularly since they claimed to be the aggrieved party in the previous settlement. Still, month after month rolled by without producing so much as a suggestion for meeting the popular demand. The Democratic managers in Washington have contented themselves with their faith that they will control both Houses in the next Congress, and carry the next Presidential election. It is precisely on this ground that they have justified their indifference to a lawful and enduring assurance against future complications in the count of the Presidential vote.

While purposely avoiding the responsibility for a permanent settlement upon an adequate system of deciding the Presidential count, the demagogues in Congress have occupied themselves in bringing about a new agitation of the particular case already settled by agreement. This agitation, of which the POTTER resolution was simply the first alarming manifestation, has been going on ever since President HAYES was declared to have been elected. The fire-eaters of the last Congress were forced to give way before public opinion, which at the time demanded acquiescence in such angry tones that they dared not resist. But they have been busy ever since in preparing the way for reopening the case. The Democratic schemers who cannot reconcile themselves to the loss of the Federal patronage, and the Republican schemers who cannot reconcile themselves to the smashing of the "Machine," have been working together to the common purpose of crowding HAYES out of office. TILDEN's agents and CONKLING's agents have been the very same men, and both factions have agreed to employ the conscienceless rascals who have been shut out of Government employment by considerations of the public service. These schemers have proceeded to gratify their spite in defiance of popular sentiment, which was clearly expressed against them at the time the dispute was settled, and which has not changed since then. They know by previous experience that such an agitation is equivalent to a complete embargo on the business of the country. This was the result before, and cannot fail to be so again. The whole country stood still pending the original dispute, and the whole country exacted acquiescence, whatever the result might be. Between that time and the renewal of the danger by the new agitation, great strides were made toward business recovery. General peace, a cessation of the domestic troubles at the South, a supposed assurance of freedom from partisan excitements for three years at least, had inspired capital with more confidence than had been manifested for several years before. Last year's crops were excellent, and there was an active foreign demand for all surpluses at fair prices. The manufacturing interests began to revive somewhat. The currency reached and maintained steadier relations to gold. The remonetization of silver, and the prospect for expansion through resumption which would bring gold and silver into circulation alongside the greenbacks and National Bank notes, had foreshadowed a new disposition to make investments. The Bankrupt law had assisted in liquidating private affairs that were hopelessly involved, and the repeal of the law was demanded in order to begin the new era of commercial activity with greater confidence. There was a general agreement upon a general improvement in business. It was this critical moment that was chosen by the Revolutionists to reopen the ugly dispute. The persistence with which the caucus pressed the POTTER resolution, shut out the HALE resolution, and refused to declare that there was no purpose of disturbing the President's title, sounded the alarm. Revolution was recognized as the only logical aim of the proposed investigation, and capital, business, and society have taken fright at the threat. A halt has been called on the progress of a general revival, and confidence has drawn within its shell again, not to come out till agitation shall again be forsworn, and until political quiet shall be more certainly assured against a new disturbance than it was before.

This is a practical statement of the condition of things which the Congressional cabal have brought about. Its duration depends upon the action of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives. From this time on, till there shall be a final and peaceful settlement of this new agitation, business will grow worse, capitalists will become more timorous, there will be less money in circulation, and general distress will be more keenly felt. Revolution stares the country in the face just so long as the POTTER Committee exists with the support of the Democratic majority. President HAYES has been reported as saying that he will not yield to anything but impeachment and conviction, which constitute the single lawful means for removing him from office. Whether he has said anything of this kind or not, it is a mistake to suppose that he can be frightened or elbowed out of the way because he is a good-natured man. He was an equally good-natured man in the army, but this did not prevent him from fighting like a tiger. He will fight again if necessary. It will not merely be his personal tenure of the office which he will be called upon to defend, but the independence and stability of the Executive branch of the Government for all time. Any effort at Congressional recognition of another man as President, any effort at a dead-lock in legislation, any effort to remove President HAYES by any other means than impeachment (and impeachment is not contemplated), will be revolution, and as such will be resisted as obstinately as if GRANT himself were in the Presidential chair. If Congress shall adjourn without discharging the POTTER Committee, and without giving still other reassurance that revolution shall not be attempted, it will leave a menace that can only be removed by the election of an overwhelming Republican majority to the next Congress. That will probably be the resort of the people; but, in the meantime, the adventurers in search of political spoils must answer to the people for an unnecessary and indefinite prolongation of hard times.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The assemblage of a European Congress is now definitely fixed, and all that remains is to name the time, the locality having already been settled. The points which England and Russia have agreed upon, after tedious negotiations, to be submitted to the Congress for examination and decision are substantially as follows: The erection of Bulgaria into two provinces, the one, north of the Balkans, to be governed by a Prince, and the other, south, to be ruled by a Christian Governor, the latter province extending as far south as Adrianople, but not touching the Ægean at any point, which would confine the Turks within a narrow strip stretching along the Ægean with the eastern terminus at Constantinople; the absolute withdrawal of the Turkish troops from these two provinces; the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia, which has all along been made a *sine qua non* of the latter Power; settlement of the navigation of the Danube; Batoum as the limit of the Russian frontier in Asiatic Turkey; the cession of Ketour to Persia as an equivalent for the cession of Bayazid to Turkey; non-interference with England's claims on Turkey as a creditor; the reorganization of Epirus, Thessaly, and other Greek provinces; the *status quo* of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus; the reorganization of Bulgaria, and Russian military occupation and right of way through Roumania. The above comprise the points of agreement between the two Powers,—not as points definitely settled, but as subjects for discussion by the Congress,—and these and the points in the San Stefano treaty not included among them may be regarded as the programme which the representatives of the Powers will consider.

Summing them all up, they are tantamount to the liberation of the Christians from the Moslem yoke, to the development of new and permanent reforms, and to the maintenance of good government in European Turkey. As this was the publicly-professed motive of Russia in its declaration of war, England will undoubtedly insist that, when this has been secured, Russia has no more interest in the Eastern question, and must end her interference with Turkish affairs. The policy of England goes further, however. DISRAELI's Orientalism reaches beyond the Bosphorus. There is an Asiatic side to every proposition that he makes, and the limit of every question that occurs to him is its influence upon India. During the progress of the war his policy had to yield several times under the pressure of military necessity, and more than once he retired before the cunning strategy of GORTSCHAKOFF and the overwhelming momentum of the Russian armies. Granting all this, he held strictly to the ultimate object of that policy, and it now begins to come out in very clear light, and the barrier to the progress of Russia in Asia which he is seeking to erect is apparent. The London *Times* of the 30th and other English papers of influence foreshadow this in their discussions of an English protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, which in reality means a protectorate over all Asia Minor, Arabia, Egypt, and Persia. The *Times* also says: "A constitutional Ministry in Turkey is at present a mere dream. There must be some permanent centre of force, to control by its attraction the shifting elements of personal will or caprice. That central force, it is to be hoped, the Porte will consent to accept at our hands, and thus introduce the only principle of stability into its Government of which it is yet capable." If England can thus make herself the controlling force of the Turkish Government in Europe, if she can place the Asiatic provinces under a control like that which she now has over the native Princes of India, if she can develop the resources of Turkey and give her a good government, she not only will secure herself as the principal creditor, but she will make Turkey one of her strongest allies. A glance at the map of Asia will show how completely such a protectorate will protect India. With all of Asia Minor and Arabia in her hands, Persia would inevitably, sooner or later, be included in the protectorate. The only intervening provinces between Persia and India are Caboul, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan, and these are now substantially under English control. With these countries in her protectorate, she would have a powerful Mahometan ally all along her exposed line, which in case of Russian assault upon India would strike her flanks at vital points all the way from the Black Sea, past the Caucasus, to the Punjaub. The stake for which England is playing in this game of diplomacy is the safety of India. Her moves have reference to that future when the real struggle between Russia and England must take place on the plains of Central Asia.

AMOUNT OF CURRENCY.

The professional Greenbackers—that is, those individuals who make a living preaching "fiat money"—never weary asserting in resolutions and harangues that there has been a remorseless and enormous contraction of currency since the War closed. And on this alleged contraction they predicate all the hard times experienced since 1873, when inflated credits and excessive indebtedness broke down for lack of confidence, and produced a panic.

We gave the figures yesterday showing the amount of currency outstanding Aug. 31, 1865, and May 30, 1878. As there were some errors in the table, we republish with corrections:

IN 1875.	
Demand notes of 1861	$472,603
Greenbacks	432,687,966
Fractional currency	26,344,742
National Bank notes	176,218,955
State bank notes (estimated)	65,000,000
Total	$700,724,266
IN 1878.	
Demand notes of 1861	$62,342
Greenbacks	346,681,106
Fractional currency	16,805,414
Silver certificates	63,000
National Bank notes	321,709,559
Silver coins of all kinds	50,000,000
Total	$735,321,332
Increase of currency	34,597,066

The expansion of the currency since 1865 by nearly thirty-six millions only represents a part of the expansion that has taken place. We must ascertain what was the purchasing power of a paper dollar Aug. 21, 1865, and compare that with the present value. Turning back to the currency price of gold at that time, we find it was 144¼, and that a paper dollar was worth a small fraction over 69 cents in coin. Seven hundred millions of currency worth 69 cents amounts to $483,000,000, which was the actual value, measured by purchasing power, of the whole currency in circulation Sept. 1, 1865. The currency is now worth 99 per cent, and the whole volume has a purchasing power of $728,000,000, against the $483,000,000 of value in 1865, being an expansion of value of $245,000,000, or just about *fifty* per cent greater than in 1865. But this is not all: There are 200 millions of gold waiting to flow into circulation as soon as the currency rises *one per cent* in value, and that may occur within a month, and must take place on the 1st of next January. When this happens, the money in circulation will then be almost double what it was in value at the close of the War, and in nominal amount will be greater by 300 millions—reckoning the new silver and gold which the mints will have turned out. Is it not about time for the "fiat money" folks to stop lying about remorseless contraction?

FRAUDS IN BLACK SILKS.

The most general article of women's dress-goods in this country is black silk, and the prevailing prices paid at retail for these silks range from $1 to $5 per yard. They are of domestic as well as of foreign manufacture, and, according to recent developments, they are grossly and shamefully fraudulent. The English manufacturers of cotton cloths have, after many years of monopoly in the trade, found that the fraudulent practices they have adopted have opened the doors to strong competition from American and other rivals. The English practice was to increase the weight of their cotton goods by an admixture of clay and other substances, and while this extra material added greatly to the general appearance of the cloth when offered for sale, the first time the cotton was subjected to a washing there was a shrinkage of weight equal to from 30 to 40 per cent, and a proportionate loss in general appearance. The introduction of American cotton, free of these fraudulent substances, is doing much to weaken the English monopoly in the cotton trade. It now appears that the frauds and tricks in the black silk trade are even more scandalous than in the British cottons. A recent visitor at the American Silk Mills at Paterson, N. J., in a description published in the New York *Herald* of what he saw, refers to this matter of loading the black silks made in this country and in France. It was explained that the American manufacturer of cotton was induced to produce a finer fabric than the English, because of the good reputation it would give to the American goods; but the reason was also given that the Americans did not possess the machinery which, while producing a fine cloth, would allow it to contain such a large percentage of foreign substances. In Paterson he found that both reasons were given why the American black silks were not so heavily weighted as were the French. He thus explains the situation concerning American black silks:

> When, however, you ask for the higher priced goods, notably in the black silks, the foreigners can show a relatively cheaper article, for the simple reason that the art of the dyer is more carefully concealed, notwithstanding the fact that there is less dyestuff in the American goods than in the foreign. Nevertheless dyeing is done here pretty well, but I fear that the same difficulty as to the finer qualities of cotton is to be met with in the silk fabric. The dye, of course, renders the fabric more weighty, but that weight is not added to the silk by dyeing the fabric when finished. By repeated operations the dyeing processes are carried out on the silk thread in the "throwing department," where it is prepared for the looms. And it is here, apparently, that the American art of dyeing is yet behind the French, when it comes to the finer qualities, though several manufacturers did assure me that our dyeing processes were just as good as the French. It will remain then an open question, the same as with the cotton manufacturers, whether it is honesty alone which prevents us from making a silk containing 30 to 40 per cent of dye stuffs, or simple want of knowledge how to conceal the adulteration and still produce a fine article.

The *Scientific American* has an article on this subject of black silk, in which, speaking from the reports of an expert in silk dyeing, in which the process of weighting silk is explained, it says:

> It would astonish some of our fair readers vastly to compare with the original fabric the wretchedly thin webs to which fine, lustrous, thick silk becomes reduced after treatment. They might well wonder not merely how some silks wear, but how they ever hang together, for the dye does not add a particle of strength, any more than does the paint to an oil cloth, to which it bears some analogy. The weighting of the silk is not done, as some suppose, by dyeing the finished fabric. In fact, the silk after leaving the loom, beyond simple brushing, undergoes no further treatment. The dyeing processes are carried out on the thrown silk thread, which, after boiling, receives a large quantity of nitrate of iron in solution. It is then treated with soap and alkali to "kill" the iron, or rather the acid effects of the salt. Another bath of nitrate solution follows, and then another application of soap, and thus the processes are repeated according to the weight desired.

Other and varied processes are followed for giving silk "shineness" and brightness. The same paper states that twenty-eight samples were sent to an expert with instructions to remove the dye,—the samples being obtained from leading New York houses. Good black silk it is claimed should not contain over 17 per cent of dye. The result of the examination was that in the samples the percentage of weighting was as follows:

Silks retailing at and over $3 per yard	55 per cent
Under $3, and at $2 and over	74 per cent
Under $2, and at $1 and over	94 per cent
Average of all grades	75 per cent

Upon these facts the *Scientific American* concludes that the lower the price the greater the weighting:

> Thus, when silk is bought at a dollar a yard, about 50 cents is paid for dye and 50 for silk; when purchased at $3 per yard, $2 goes for silk and $1 for dye. Supposing a dress pattern of twenty yards of $1 silk be purchased, then, one-half of this being wasted in dye, the wearing value of the silk is represented by $10, or half the amount paid. The same amount of $3 silk costs $60, and its wearing value would be $40. But there is four times as much silk in the $3 fabric as in the $1 goods; hence $40 must be divided by 4, which gives $10 as the wearing value. So that it would seem that the person who buys a $1 silk gets as much for his money as the buyer of the $3 silk, assuming that the resistance to wear is directly proportional to the quantity of silk present. In fact, however, the discrimination is largely against the buyer of the $1 silk, which is relatively of poorer material, besides being overloaded with a greater percentage of weight.

From all these facts the opportunity of the American silk manufacturers to produce honest black silk is a great one, not only in the great consumption of the article in this country, but the large profits which the manufacture will afford.

THE SWINDLING FISHERY AWARD.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has gone near to the truth in its report of the proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. The Committee reports, in effect, that "the award was so unreasonable as to amount to a swindle." This is a point-blank characterization of the verdict which the Canadian and Belgian Commissioners can meet in only one way, namely, by stating the grounds on which they based their extraordinary conclusions. Their failure to make any statement of this kind has already been unfavorably commented on in Washington. If their case is as strong as they pretend it is, they ought to have given it the benefit of explanation, argument, and amplification through the press and the various channels of official communication. Instead of doing this, they have guarded it against the possible injury that might be done it by public discussion as if it were a state secret or the plan of a military campaign. The American people desire to know the reasons for the judgment. They are not content to have the sessions held in secret, and the verdict promulgated as a final decree. They have no confidence in the ability or the integrity of the men who made it. The common opinion, like that of Secretary EVARTS, is, that the verdict transcends the submission of the parties, and is on this account nugatory. There is no way of determining whether it does so transcend the submission, unless by examining the estimates of the two British Commissioners (one of them nominally a Belgian) who rendered the verdict.

The question submitted to the Commission was this: What, if any, is the difference in value between the American catch of mackerel within the three-mile limit in Canadian waters on the one side; and, on the other side, the Canadian catch in American waters north of the 39th parallel of latitude, and the Canadian benefit derived from the remission of duties on fish and fish-oils imported into the United States? It was shown in the argument before the Commission that the inshore mackerel fisheries were the only ones submitted to the Commission for appraisement; that the total value of the catch in the four preceding years had not exceeded $472,533; and that of this total not more than $125,000 could be estimated as profit. On the other side of the balance it was shown (1) that the American concession of the right to fish north of the 39th parallel was, or might be made, valuable; and (2) that the remission of duties on Canadian fish-products admitted into the United States had amounted to $181,778 in 1873, $179,386 in 1874, $155,076 in 1875, and 153,076 in 1876. Counting the American concession of fishing rights to Canadians as of no value, the Canadian gain under the treaty was $125,000 to $150,000 annually. In the face of these facts, the Commission awarded the United States to pay $458,333 annually. The total loss of the United States, if the verdict is added to the remission of duties, will be in the neighborhood of $600,000 annually.

The verdict, to use Mr. EVARTS' language, does not "comport with the terms of the submission." The question then arises, What will the American Government do about it? At this point THE TRIBUNE disagrees both with Mr. EVARTS and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. They advise a shilly-shally, half-way course, partly in the nature of a compromise, and partly a protest against the injustice of the British claim. The true course would be a total and absolute rejection of the verdict as transcending the terms of the submission. It is clear, from the statements of the London *Times* and the Canadian Minister of Justice, that they would not have paid the award if the verdict had been found against them by two Commissioners. This point aside, our Government would be justified in rejecting the verdict on the simple ground that it transcends the terms of the submission. On this ground alone an award of the King of the Netherlands was set aside and disallowed by this Government in 1827. The reason of annullment, as stated by Mr. CLAY, then Secretary of State, was that his Majesty had "recommended a mode of settlement outside of the facts and terms of the submission." A course which was good enough for Mr. CLAY and the American Government in 1827 is good enough for Mr. EVARTS and the American Government in 1878.

WHAT IS BOLOGNA SAUSAGE?

That department of the Treasury which has legal supervision over the execution of the tariff always acts upon the principle that a man who imports foreign merchandise is of necessity engaged in a crime against his country,—is of necessity "disloyal,"—and that it may always be safely assumed he intends a dishonest act. The average Custom-House officer in New York is governed by the same theory, with the addition that the importer is always willing to divide his dishonest gains when he cannot help it with the dishonest Custom-House officer into whose hands he may fall. When an importer refuses to be blackmailed in New York at the Custom-House, or at Washington by the Treasury Department officers, then a system of annoyance, costly delays, and vexatious litigation is invented, to escape which the importer is expected to purchase his peace.

A recent case illustrates this practice. Under the tariff, "Bologna sausage" is admitted free of duty. This sausage had, previous to 1874, been charged with a tax of 30 per cent. Putting it on the free list was considered by the customs officers as a national outrage, and they resented it accordingly. In due time there was an importation of "Bologna sausage," and the vigilant officers discovered that the article imported had not been made at "Bologna," and forthwith the sausage was seized. The Treasury officers rallied to the assistance of the Custom-House. The importers were compelled to pay the duty, and bring suit to recover the money. The Treasury Bureau maintained, and instructed the law officers to insist before the courts, that "Bologna sausage" was of necessity sausage made in Bologna, and unless it was made there it was not to be admitted free. After long delays the case was reached in court, and Judge BLATCHFORD, with hardly-disguised contempt, decided against the Government. The Treasury officers will not probably abandon their opinion because of one decision, and they are undoubtedly prepared, whenever Congress shall put "chinaware" in the free list, to maintain that it must pay duty unless made in China; and that plaster of Paris and Paris green must be made in Paris; that nothing can be imported as cologne unless made in Cologne; that to import as Italian cloth something not made in Italy would be as gross a fraud as to sell Japan ware made elsewhere than in Japan. It would not do any harm if the Treasury officers who have worked themselves up to the theory that the tariff must be interpreted in all cases as intended to punish importation as a national crime should all get a permanent leave of absence without pay, and that a new set of men with larger and more enlightened judgment be appointed to take their places. The New York *Journal of Commerce* thus speaks of the system of official interference with legitimate business:

> For several years the Treasury Department, while lenient toward whisky rings and the like, has been engaged in a system of the most wanton oppression of those engaged in regular and legitimate trade. We published recently a long list of decisions by the Supreme Court, showing how our merchants obtained tardy justice only at very great expense, and after the Government had exhausted every possible resource of the most bitter and determined litigant. It now looks as if the Demerara sugar-question was to follow the same course. In the Baltimore *American* we find a statement of the proceedings in the United States District Court, where the hearing was put down for the 27th inst., with an intimation that it was doubtful if the Government would even then be ready to proceed to trial. A Commission was sent out by the Department at very considerable expense to take testimony in Demerara, in order to prove the "fraudulent" character of the shipments. From the statement of the District Attorney it would appear that this was favorable to the importers and very disappointing to the Government, as a further Commission to take testimony is found to be necessary.

In the meantime "Bologna sausage" is free of duty whether made in Bologna or elsewhere.

A famous and very sensational murder-trial has just been ended in Paris, the accused, a chemist named DANVAL, being found guilty of poisoning his wife. Arsenious acid was probably the agent employed, in very small doses of varying quantity administered during a period of nearly a year. The analysis of the remains gave a quantity of about one-thousandth part of a grain of arsenic: they got as much out of a piece of the bed-curtains of the bed the woman died in, but none was found in her medicines, nor yet in the clothing stained with ejections. There was a delightful fight between the medical experts. The three doctors who attended the woman had been treating her for three different diseases, though all admitted that if they had had any idea that her husband was poisoning her they would have recognized the symptoms in a moment. Then one expert gave his testimony; a second contradicted his statement of fact, and a third, accepting the facts as he gave them, controverted the conclusions deduced therefrom. A fourth expert then abused them all for conducting the autopsy in a manner displaying neither care nor conscience, showed how they had left undone a lot of things, and had done others in a slovenly fashion, and declared that autopsies in criminal cases were, as a rule, shameful farces. The three experts fell upon him, and had a red-hot time of it in court, and finally two of them settled the subject by a wordy duel, which must have had the effect of making the jurors think that medicine, at least in the department of toxicology, was by no means one of the exact sciences. Said A: "The eminent German authority, HAUSMANN, declares that there may be poisoning and not a trace of arsenic be found." Said B: "The eminent German authority, CASPER, declares that when poison is found in infinitesimal quantities, it shouldn't be considered poison at all." "Anyhow," said A, "it was absurd to look for poison in the lungs; it would be taken into the system by the nostrils and the throat and the deglutition of the saliva." "On the contrary," said B, "it would be, being a volatile poison, inhaled by respiration into the lungs; if it were a mineral poison it would be taken in through the mucus." "Well," said A, "in either case it would be stored up in the liver." "There would be more of it in the hair than in the liver, if it were a case of acute poisoning," retorted B, who would not even meet him on the common ground suggested. It is small wonder that the hopelessly-confused jurors, when they came to the conclusion that DANVAL had poisoned his wife, declared that he had acted from impulse, and so found that there were "extenuating circumstances." If, however, a murder by poisoning during a period of eleven months is not deliberate——

How little, after all, do we barbarians of the Occident know, compared with the peoples of the Venerable East. Frinstance, here is the address of a mild-eyed Bengalee to his patron, from whom he wished to obtain an office of some sort:

> You are my L. G., and my only savior. I have been indelibly branded with this impression since that day when I saw your august and glorious countenance stepping on the stair of your lodging-house. Then, indeed, I thought I am your man, and you will get me good appointment.

That is, indeed, a model application, and if the writer has dipped the pen of courtesy into the ink of adulation in vain, then his patron is N. G. and not "L. G." Mr. COX's dulcet application to Mr. HAYES in behalf of GEORGE BUTLER was beside it rude and inharmonious, even as the ringing of old cow-bells and the blowing of old Wisconsin breezes. That application is as insinuating as castor-oil, but draws like a mustard-plaster. Let some of our office-seeking friends try it on Mr. HAYES, and see what the average yield of post-offices to the acre is. Only they should amend the mixed metaphor in it. To speak of a man's "august and glorious countenance stepping on the stair of his lodging-house" is next thing to talking about his walking off on his ear.

Gen. TURR's contribution to the hitherto unwritten history of the Triple Alliance, proposed on the eve of the Franco-Prussian war, contains some interesting personal pictures too graphic and characteristic not to be true. He tells of the Duc de GRAMONT, NAPOLEON's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declined to take any steps to influence public opinion abroad because he "did not make war with newspapers," and who, being warned that the French army could not bring into the field all, or nearly all, the men necessary to meet the German advance, said airily, "Oh, that's the General's lookout." The Duc de GRAMONT afterwards told Gen. TURR that he couldn't help himself, but had to go to war, his "hands being tied" by the Empress EUGENIE, who declared that it was "her little war." It is by no means chivalrous for statesmen to take refuge behind the imperial petticoats which were first distended with crinoline, but there seems little reason to doubt that it was the ex-Empress who forced her husband into the war against his judgment, the war which overthrew France, hurled the Napoleonic dynasty from the throne forever, gave Germany the two provinces, and hoisted the Italian flag over the Quirinal after all.

Much bitter complaint has been made against President HAYES by what is called the Machine men, on account of his refusal to allow the Senatorial Barons to dictate the nominations for office. This class of people have forgotten the plank they inserted in the Cincinnati platform, demanding that the Senatorial Barons and Knights of the House should attend to their own business while the President attended to his. Somebody ought to send up to the Secretary's desk and have the *fifth section* of the Republican platform read in the hearing of Senators CONKLING, HOWE, HAMLIN, BLAINE, DON CAMERON, and other Senators of their views, for they have evidently forgotten it. It reads:

> 5. Under the Constitution the President and heads of Departments *are to make nominations for office*; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service *demands that these distinctions be respected*; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers *should not dictate appointments to office*. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

The whole trouble between the President and the Senatorial Junta and House implacables grows out of the President's adherence to this resolution, and their determination to violate it. The CONKLING gang, who are egging on the POTTER investigation for the sake of breaking down HAYES and driving him from the White House, are actuated by motives of revenge and malice because he has not let them dictate the offices, and usurp the removal and appointment power. That is the base of the whole quarrel.

In modern warfare Providence is doubtless still upon the side of the heaviest battalions, but they have to be pretty heavy. Some one was speaking to a French diplomatist the other day of England's forces—how she could put an army of 80,000 picked men into the field at once, and so on. "Eighty thousand men," said the diplomatist; "my dear fellow, that is only a flower in a graveyard nowadays."

SAM BOWLES used to be considered very devoted to the political interests of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS; but his devotion was weak and tame compared with that of MURPHY, of Milwaukee, to the fortunes of MATT CARPENTER, to whom he bears the relation of a tail to a dog, and wags whenever he thinks it will please his master, MATT.

If it is not practicable to stuff the Pottering Committee, and so preserve it for the gratification of generations yet unborn, arrangements should be made to get a pup out of it. If the breed is lost, Chaos will come again.

TUPPER threatens to return to the United States. And this is our reward for not letting the Fenians loose upon the smiling hen-roosts of Canada, and for only selling the Russians one or two cruisers.

In New York it is no longer a felony for women to go shopping—that is, since Mrs. DAVIS recovered damages from the intelligent young counter-hopper that mistook her for a shoplifter.

The question of the future seems likely to be, Will DIAZ recognize the TILDEN Government?

PERSONALS.

Father Curci is, they say, to be one of the next creation of Cardinals.

A funny misprint in an English paper has made the Vokeses "return their shanks" for the generous patronage extended to them. This is as good as the announcement of the *Epileptic Review*.

George Holland writes home that "The Crushed Tragedian" is a failure in London, though he can't, as yet, quite comprehend it. It is played, he writes, "in a mixture of applause and hoots."

The Highland costume is getting to be the rage among aristocratic belles at English fancy balls. As one of the fair ones pertinently remarked to a censorious critic, "The importance isn't in what you put on so much as in what you leave off."

In a recent debate in the Belgian Assembly, M. Victor Jacobs, the leader of the Catholic party, concluded an eloquent speech with "*et ceatera*—("they will remain silent"). "*Et cetera*," echoed M. Orts, the leader of the Liberals, to the delight of the galleries.

Enterprise.—A weekly theatrical sheet in New York has been replying vigorously to an attack upon the dramatic profession made in *Harper's Monthly*. On investigation it was found that the attack appeared in the magazine for August, 1852, and that its author died last year.

Gen. Garibaldi, who has been ill at Caprera, is recovering, and has by this time resumed his favorite walks in the country. Meanwhile he has been visited by a former comrade, of Genoese birth, but long domiciled in America, Signor Napoleone Castellini. This gentleman had always shown him hospitality during his residence in America, when such entertainment was hospitable indeed.

President Hayes, it is stated, will positively be in Evansville, Ind., on July 4, on which day Gen. J. B. Gordon will there give an oration. Secretaries Key, McCrary, and Thompson will attend the President, and it is announced by the Evansville *Journal* that "That magnetic and dashing leader, whose eloquence is like his person and mind, great and brilliant, Gov. Wade Hampton, is coming."

The late Duke de Saldanha, the Portuguese Minister to England, left a will, in which, among many practical provisions, shines a touching bit of sentiment: "All his effects in England, and the one-third of his property, which he is entitled to dispose of in Portugal, he leaves to his wife and dear partner,—to the angel whom God in His mercy sent to him to be the support and consolation of his old age."

Minnie Mitchell, belonging to a respectable family of Harrisonburg, Va., was betrayed by a man of wealth and cast off by her family. She went to New York and fell ill of consumption. The woman at whose house she lived wrote to her parents that the girl was dying, but they would not relent. When, at last, they sent her word to return and be forgiven she was too feeble to be moved, and she died in the hospital.

The portrait of Mrs. Joseph Alston, Burr's beloved daughter Theodosia, is soon to be received at Washington. The picture was washed ashore at Hatteras, and was probably the only relic of the vessel in which Mrs. Alston sailed for New York, never to arrive there. The ship doubtless foundered at sea, though for a long time it was asserted that she was taken by pirates, and that her crew and passengers shared the inevitable fate of prisoners of these corsairs.

The Hon. George C. Bates, who practiced law in this city for many years previous to the fire, after which time he was appointed by President Grant District-Attorney for Utah, where he has staid until recently, has, we observe, opened a law office in Denver, Col., in partnership with a son of ex-Senator John S. Carlile, of Virginia. Young Carlile practiced law in this city for a time, but sought Colorado on account of his health. Quite a number of Chicago lawyers have settled in Colorado.

Margaret Bogardus, who died on Sunday in New York at the age of 75, was renowned on two continents for her accomplishments in the almost lost art of portrait-painting on ivory. She was as well an artist of ability recognized both here and in England. Her husband, Joseph Bogardus, who died four years ago, was a most prolific inventor, among things he devised being a [illegible] wheel chronometer, the ring-spinner now used everywhere in the manufacture of cotton goods, bank-note engraving machines, dry gas-meters, postage-stamp-making machines, iron buildings, and a deep-sea-sounding instrument of great value.

The $50,000 libel suit of William P. Groom against Peter Cooper has ended in a disagreement of the jury. It has only served to make more clear the wholesale way in which the venerable Presidential candidate was bled by the dead-beats who saw a chance to make money out of his confiding good nature by professing great zeal for the Greenback cause. He complains that even to this day he is pestered by men who want $5 apiece for election-work, and is still paying them. The interesting fact was developed in the trial that Mr. Cooper's coachman voted for Tilden, but he had sufficient loyalty to his employer to "bounce" the Democrats who had captured the Cooper booth at his polling-place and to set men at work distributing Greenback tickets.

A Jersey woman lost her pocketbook in New York. It contained $21, which was duly returned to her by the lady who found it. The poor woman was profuse of thanks and—but it is best to give her story in her own words: "I rose to go. She stepped between me and the door and said, 'I think you might make my little girl a present.' Confused, I handed the child the dollar bill, when, to my utter astonishment, the mother exclaimed: 'I think that a very small amount. Why, I hardly thought I would pick it up at all when I saw it.' In my confusion I told her that I was a widow, and had bills to pay, and offered her the twenty-dollar bill. She took it and handed me back $15. I do not know how I got out of the house." It is to be hoped the little girl got her present, but to be feared she didn't.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

…ly Disgraceful Scenes Attending an Execution Yesterday.

Hanging of the Colored Murderer Webb, at Mansfield, O.

A Mob from a Neighboring Town Pays Back an Old Grudge.

The Inclosure Torn Down and the Death Penalty Inflicted in Public.

Buildings Crushed Under the Weight of Sight-Seers.

…Flight of a Kindred Spirit at Bowling Green, Va.

THE MANSFIELD EXECUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., May 31.—This has been a day of … significance to this pleasant little … city. It has witnessed the first execution ever performed within the border of Richland County, and it has been a wonderful one. Edward Webb, the colored butcher who attempted to slay a whole family while he was committing a burglary at a quiet farm-house some two miles from the village, in December last, was hanged, and, contrary to the laws of the State it has been a public execution. The day dawned bright and clear, and at an early hour the city began filling with people from the surrounding country, drawn thither by morbid curiosity, and rejoicing that the law was to mete out its just penalty upon this desperate law-breaker. The prisoner was awake at an early hour, and received a considerable number of friends and acquaintances, with whom he conversed in his usual jovial style, and indulged in loud laughter, which was plainly heard by the crowd surrounding the jail and filling the street. All night the Mansfield Blues, in full uniform, had bivouacked around the rough inclosure, and kept back the curious crowds who came in sight to witness the execution in the morning. The steady movement of the guard back and forth in front of the jail was an absolute necessity, in order to keep the anxious crowd in check. Only those having the following pass were permitted to enter:

Admit the bearer, an assistant, to the execution of Edward Webb, May 31, 1878, at 12 o'clock m.
JAMES RITCHIE,
Sheriff of Ashland County, Ohio.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, after the prisoner had attended to his religious exercises, Deputy-Sheriff Grove told him he had now only a short time to live, and asked if there was anything that he could do for him—any reasonable request that he could grant. The reply of Webb cannot be given. He was told that to grant his request was beyond the power of the Deputy, and, with a fiendish laugh, which made the walls and iron … resound, he said he supposed that was so. Then, to further complicate his unaccountable conduct, he soon after collapsed, and, taking up his Bible, began to peruse it with the utmost apparent care. He soon after told the Deputy that, if he was carried out unbound, he would make a revelation which all the world would be glad to know, but, if taken out as a beast, bound, he would say nothing.

At 10:30 some of his colored friends called upon him, and, after singing "This Is the Way I Long Have Sought," several prayers were offered, all of which were plainly heard in the yard and street.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock, the crowd, which had been increased by the trains on every road running into the city, and numbered some 15,000 people, began to howl and halloo in the wildest manner imaginable, and to crowd against the guards. From the moment it became evident that, sooner or later, the guards must give way and permit the wild mob access to the inclosure. One man passed the guards, and then another, and each new one was cheered in the wildest manner. At length … blows in the midst of horrible yells and cheers began to be dealt upon the boards of the inclosure, and they one after another soon gave way. Two men rushed through the … door, and the guard rushed upon them with livid countenance, drawing his revolver. Finally the intruders tried to retreat, but just then a perfect stream began to pour through the three or four holes that had been made in the inclosure, and the guard withdrew his … and turned in confusion. The reporters, … Sheriff, ex-Sheriff, and Deputy Sheriff … from the yard into the little passage … had been made from the jail to the … the high walls trembled as though … by an earthquake, there were as many … could stand upon the scaffold, and … one side of the wall was now left standing, … this must soon give way before the furious … were being dealt upon it. The … was that, if this were torn away, the scaffold, with which it was connected, would also … as well as the heavy timbers of which the … was composed. The Sheriff now … upon the scaffold and asked that the … be content, and permit three men whom he should designate to tear down the … boards. This was soon done, and all were satisfied except the owners of several gardens in the surrounding lots. Sheriff Ritchie informed them that the county would take care of the expenses which the citizens of the county had made. Cries were now indulged in of "Bring out the …" "Hang the black brute!" etc., and Sheriff Ritchie came to the front of the scaffold, …

"GENTLEMEN: Most of you have by your votes elected me Sheriff of this county, and I know that none of you desire that I should violate any of the laws. I am trying to do my duty, and shall, if I am permitted. I have telegraphed the Governor, telling him what has happened, and asking him what I shall do. As soon as I hear from him, I shall go forward. Now please remain quiet and greatly oblige me."

This speech was received with rounds of applause, the crowd saying, "Hurrah for Sheriff Ritchie!" "Bully for him!" etc. The dispatch was as follows:

"*Gov. R. M. Bishop, Columbus, O.:* A mob of 5,000 people have torn down the inclosure. If I hang him publicly they will tear down … Answer immediately.
JAMES RITCHIE."

The reply read:

"COLUMBUS, O., May 31—11:45 o'clock—*James Ritchie, Sheriff of Richland County:* Execute the law by carrying out the sentence of the Court … without reference to the inclosure.
R. M. BISHOP, Governor."

Promptly at the expiration of the twenty minutes the doomed man appeared clad in black, with white vest and arms pinioned. He was accompanied by all the Sheriff's assistants, the … Prosecuting Attorney, and two … one white and the other … It was with the utmost difficulty that a passage-way was kept through the crowd, but at length the scaffold was reached and ascended. This was the first time the prisoner had seen the … in 166 days, and he looked … upon the crowd in a manner that betrayed both curiosity and wonder. … He stood perfectly upright, and showed no emotion. He seemed to have some difficulty in breathing, and, to assist him, held his mouth wide open. His lips were parched … and his tongue was as white as … Sheriff Gay, of Mount Vernon, … the black cap, and, stooping over, adjusted the strap about his ankles. Sheriff … then adjusted the fatal noose and said: "… Webb, have you anything to say?" The doomed man appeared not to hear what was said, and no change of expression came …

The Sheriff remarked: "He has nothing to say …"

… Mr. Bray (colored) then read a short … of Scripture, beginning: "Every one of us shall give an account to God," and the Rev. … Russell, of the Congregational Church, offered a very brief prayer. … were conducted in the midst of the … confusion imaginable. Streams of living human beings were surging toward … All efforts of the police and … were futile to keep them back. … were simply crazed with excitement. … the black cap was placed over the … the spring touched. The heavy body … a thud, in which the sharp crack of the … was distinctly heard. In falling, the knot, which had been adjusted as … the left ear, slipped around directly back of the neck, and thus he hung. There were but slight movements of the body, consisting of a drawing up of the arms and the usual quivering of the entire frame.

While hanging, the crowd rushed up under the scaffold, crowding doctors, newspaper men, and officers actually up against the body. It was absolutely useless to attempt to keep the crowd back or handle them in any way. When he was pronounced dead by the Coroner the word was taken up by those nearest him and passed from mouth to mouth until the throng unitedly gave utterance to a grand whoop. After a lapse of ten minutes more the Coroner gave orders to cut the body down, and, with great difficulty, on account of the crowd, the corpse was placed in the coffin that had been brought from the jail. Bayonets led the procession of Sheriffs, pall-bearers, physicians, and newspaper men to the jail, where the coffin was taken to an upper room. Here a critical examination of his neck was made, and no doubt was left of its having been broken. Said one of the doctors: "Sheriff, he could not have died easier." The Sheriff turned from pale to red, and said with a sigh of relief: "I'm glad of it, for, as long as I had to do it, I didn't wish him to go hard." The post-mortem revealed the fact that the neck had been broken in two places.

During the terrible rush of people large numbers ascended neighboring barns and house-tops, and two barns in the vicinity becoming too heavily loaded were smashed to the earth with a terrible crash. In one instance, two horses which were within were nearly killed. In the other, several ankles and wrists were badly sprained. Other buildings were badly injured. It is claimed that most of these rioters were from the neighboring City of Ashland, where a hanging was made public by a Mansfield crowd about twenty-five years ago.

WILLFUL MURDER.

FORT MCKINNEY, W. T., May 31.—Harry Anderson, an employe in the Quartermaster's Department here, who was sitting by a tree watching a herd of mules, was shot from behind, instantly killed, and then robbed on the 24th inst. Suspicion rested on a soldier of this post as the murderer, from the fact that a citizen saw the soldier in the immediate vicinity of where the murdered man's body was found, with his gun and belt full of cartridges, a short time before the finding of the body. A Board of Officers has been ordered to investigate the matter. The circumstantial evidence so far produced will evidently convict the soldier of willful murder. Blood was found on his boots, which he secreted, and also on his socks, caused from a hole in his boot. The blood was examined by physicians here, and proved to be human blood. Unless the soldier can prove an alibi, which he has not yet done, the chances are against him. He is now confined in the post guard-house.

ANOTHER SCAFFOLD.

MILFORD, Caroline Co., Va., May 31.—The execution of William H. Robinson, colored, for the murder of Eliza Ray, colored, two years since, took place at Bowling Green to-day in the presence of 400 persons. The prisoner admonished his hearers to beware of evil company and adhere to the teachings of their parents. He acknowledged committing the deed for which he was to suffer, and said he was prepared to meet his God. At 12 o'clock the cap was drawn over his face, and the unfortunate man launched into eternity. He died easily, his neck being broken by the fall.

THE COAL CREEK MASSACRE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COVINGTON, Ind., May 31.—The State concluded its rebuttal testimony this morning, which elicited the fact that Ed Perry left Covington and arrived in Stringtown at 3 in the afternoon, and was seen by other parties than Mrs. Parks riding through the streets on his horse. Several witnesses took the stand and successfully rebutted the impeachment testimony of the defense against Mrs. Parks. The argument was opened by Henry Doebterman for the State, and will not be finished till some time to-morrow by George McWilliams.

A CHARIVARI HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COVINGTON, Ind., May 31.—While a "serenade" was being given a new-married couple last night at Wallace, in Ohio County, the bride, Miss Sowers, was shot and instantly killed by a paper wad fired from a musket. As yet the perpetrator of the act is not known. However, two of the belling party are under arrest.

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 31.—In reply to the proposition of Mr. William Sexton, date of May 28, relative to a match for $2,000 a side between himself and Jacob W. Schaeffer, proposed by me in a communication dated May 24, I would say that it was not my intention to impose any unfair conditions. I had been led to believe that Mr. Sexton had come to Chicago for the express purpose of "taking the conceit out of" Mr. Schaeffer, and, believing that to play all three games in one city would be a better evidence of good faith, and look less like a series of gate-money matches, than to travel around the country after the former fashion of Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, I named Chicago as the most convenient and suitable place for the decision of so important a contest. Mr. Sexton seems to have thought differently, and to have concluded that the aggregate door-receipts would be greater, and his chances of winning better, if the games were played in three different cities. To my mind the main thing is to bring about a test of the relative abilities of the two players, and to effect this I am willing to waive minor points of judgment as to details. A fair game and no favor is all that is asked in behalf of Mr. Schaeffer, and from what I know of Mr. Sexton's career I am convinced that he is of the same mind. With reference to Mr. Sexton's gratuitous assumption as to the choice of table Mr. Schaeffer would make were he not in the employ of a billiard-table manufacturer, I would say that the very fact that he went so far out of his way to cast this uncalled-for slur would to the minds of many people be a clear indication that Mr. Sexton himself was not so untrammeled or so disinterested as he would like to have it appear. But all this is not to the purpose. I hereby announce my acceptance, with one exception, of Mr. Sexton's proposition of May 28, to-wit:

I will play Mr. Schaeffer a match game of 3,000 points, French caroms, on a 5x10 table, 2⅜ balls, for $2,000 a side or more, and the receipts for admission above expenses, the one reaching the 3,000 points first to be the winner of the match. I would make it a condition that 1,000 points be played in Chicago, and the same in New York and St. Louis respectively, Mr. Schaeffer and myself to toss for choice of table and city for the first thousand points, the loser of this choice to have the privilege of naming the table and one of the two remaining cities for the second thousand points, and the third thousand points to be played in the remaining city, on a table the choice of which shall be tossed for.

The exception I make is in reference to that clause of Mr. Sexton's proposition making the man who first reaches 3,000 points the winner of the match and the main stake. It will be seen, on reflection, that such a plan might involve the playing of four games, or even more, to decide the match. It would necessarily require more than three games, unless one of the players were to win in three straight games. Therefore, the agreement should be: that three games of 1,000 points each should be played, and the man making the largest aggregate score in the three games shall be the winner of the match and the main stake.

I have this day deposited $1,000 with the First National Bank of Chicago to cover Mr. Sexton's half forfeit to a like amount, and promptly upon the selection of a final stakeholder to act for the entire match I will put up the remaining $1,000. I would suggest a meeting at the earliest possible date between Messrs. Sexton and Schaeffer to arrange as to stakeholder, date of games, choice of tables, etc., and would name the Palmer House at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, June 1, as the time and place of such meeting. Very respectfully,

M. BENSINGER,
Of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, 47 and 49 State street, Chicago, Ill.

BASE BALL.

ERIE, Pa., May 31.—Base ball: Eries, 4; Blue-Stockings, of Geneva, 0.

MANCHESTER, May 31.—Base ball: Manchesters, 5; Uticas, 2.

ROCHESTER, May 31.—Base ball: Tecumsehs, 2; Rochesters, 1.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—Alleghenys, 1; Forest Citys, 0. Ten innings.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 31.—Base-ball: Davenports, 16; Chicago Clippers, 0.

THE OAR.

WATKINS, N. Y., May 31.—The second heat in the four-oared representative race was won by Showaecametties in 7:36½. The Watkins crew were three-quarters of a length behind, and the Floral Citys a length or two in the rear of the Watkins.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Another Mass of Literature on the Subject.

Mr. Mueller Explains, Denies, and Makes Various Counter-Charges.

Messrs. Burling and Prussing Also Make Their Statements.

What the Collector of Customs Has to Say Regarding Mueller and Hill.

There came yesterday from Washington another mass of documents in relation to the Custom-House investigation. They consist of letters addressed to Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury French by John M. Mueller, contractor, Edward Burling, Superintendent, and George Prussing, former Superintendent of stone-cutting. The longest of these is from

MR. MUELLER.

He begins by stating that the documents submitted by Messrs. Smith and Thomson do not require any reply or explanation; but the reports themselves, by their misrepresentations of fact and their charges and insinuations of conspiracy and fraud, demand a rejoinder from him as a contractor and citizen, which rejoinder he makes in fifty foolscap pages.

As to the variance on the stone contract between the advertisement and the contract, he states that that was customary; that, in previous granite and marble contracts, there had been an allowance of an inch on quarry dimensions; that, when he secured his contract, Mr. Mullett attempted to discriminate against him, and refused to allow him this inch because he was furnishing said stone, while other contractors were furnishing marble or granite. Subsequently he succeeded in inducing Mullett to allow him half an inch. But for this allowance he never would have signed the contract.

As for the cutting contract, he says that he is the only contractor against whom Mullett discriminated, for Mullett attempted to deprive him of the benefits of the 15 per cent basis. He worked for nearly a year under the other system, and his workmen struck, and he refused to go on except on the 15 per cent basis, which he secured in 1873. The Government was not delivered over by this contract a bound and helpless victim to Mueller, but the work was so hedged in by regulations and instructions as to save the Government from all possibility of loss. As a contractor, he is in favor of such a contract as will yield him the largest profits, and his 15 per cent one yielded him a much smaller proportion of profits than "lump" contracts which he has performed for private corporations and citizens. It was the system adopted, however, and in use by the Government, and had been for about three years. He invites a comparison of the work done by him under the 15 per cent system and that of any other contractor.

As regards the contract for sawing, he makes substantially the same points against the report of Mr. Thomson as does Supervising-Architect Hill. He denies the accuracy of the figuring of Mr. Thomson, and of the experts who were employed by him. The Government, he says, has had the benefit of many thousand feet of sawing which its agents refused to accept, and for which it never paid, and never will pay. Its agents were frequently arbitrary in the exercise of their power to accept or reject the sawing actually done, and, in view of the understanding on which he did the sawing, he has more right to complain than anybody else.

The allegations of the report in regard to the contract for hauling are answered in precisely the same way that the Supervising-Architect answers them.

Referring to Mr. Smith's statement that "the architects and masons consulted are of the highest character and standing," Mr. Mueller gives their names and then proceeds to state that, with hardly an exception, they amount to nothing. The only fair basis of comparison would be between the cost of the stone-cutting done by him and that done for any similar building under similar contracts. The actual cost represents the amount regularly paid him under a contract duly certified, under all the forms prescribed by law or regulations. If the actual cost under the contract happened to be lower than the estimate, the latter would have no effect upon the payments.

The question of the validity of the contracts is then gone into by him, and he, like the Supervising Architect, finds them all legal, and believes that no evidence exists to prove them illegal from fraud or from variance between the contract and the advertisement.

THEN HE COMES TO THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

He says he did not build the Custom-House, or set the stone, or have anything to do with the work of constructing the building. His contracts were simply to supply labor and materials, and here his duties closed. If, in this connection, the character of the gentlemen then immediately in charge of the stone-cutting and the mason-work were brought into question, either as to integrity or capacity, he had no doubt they would be fully vouched for in both particulars by distinguished citizens of Chicago whose word would be taken as authority by Mr. Smith.

He says that Mr. Smith asserts in his report that "every effort was made by the contractor and the Assistant Superintendent to delay the progress of the work, increase the cost to the Government, and swell the receipts of the contractor." This statement, he says, is absolutely false; and a reading of it must have shown Mr. French that Mr. Mueller was not referred to either by name or as contractor, neither is any one representing him referred to in a single line of the testimony. There were charges made, he says, about the workmen making sleeve-buttons, going yachting, and playing ball, and charges thus made, after being peddled out to Chicago newspapers by these investigators or their allies, were the theme of ponderous editorials and columns of locals; and Mr. Smith points the Secretary to the affidavits in proof of the charges, but the affidavits disclose absolutely not the remotest allusion to sleeve-buttons, yachting, or ball-playing. Mr. Mueller has seen an artistic pair of sleeve-buttons, said to have been cut by one of his stone-cutters, but nothing of the kind was done by his direction or authority, and he is not willing to believe that Government timekeepers, as conscientious as Messrs. Cooper and McQueeney appear to be from their affidavits, would have allowed anything of the kind to be done during hours of labor paid for by the Government. He doubts if as much time, paid for by the Government, has been wasted in this way as actually has been wasted by Mr. Smith compelling workmen under Mr. Burling's supervision to wait around his office on pay-day in compliance with his unprecedented and unauthorized method of protecting his personal interests as disbursing agent.

PERSONAL.

Some of my men have sometimes indulged in "yachting and ball-playing" also, but it has been done openly and with the consent of the Government's agent, in like manner as when men have been absent from the work to attend the funerals of members of their families, but the Government has never paid me for time thus occupied. It is just possible that some workman may have escaped the watchful eye of one of the aforesaid time-keepers and indulged in "yachting" or "ball-playing" when he should have been at work, but I never heard of such a case, and it would be much easier to prove that William Henry Smith has not devoted an average of two hours per day to his official duties since his accession to the office of Collector of Customs at the port of Chicago than that the Government has paid for a day's time of any stonecutter engaged in "yachting" or "ball-playing," and that, while the stonecutters had no other source of revenue than the wages earned by them on this work, William Henry Smith had "the nerve" to draw a large salary from the Government, and yet take sufficient time to render services to newspapers, for which services they pay him $5,000 per annum, and this in plain defiance of the maxim evolved from patient investigation of irregularities in the customs service, and adopted by your Department, that "It cannot be doubted that an officer has no right to take at will the time set apart for public duty for his own purposes."

But William Henry Smith is quite impartial in the distribution of his charges of fraud. Having disposed of me by referring to what the affidavits are alleged to say in regard to "cutting sleeve-buttons, yachting, and ball-playing," he bears down upon the Supervising Architect in the following language: "The vouchers were sent to Washington, showing the amount paid for sawing and cutting, and the amount of labor involved. The facts were, therefore, known to the Supervising Architect, and lead him to share the responsibility with his subordinates. An efficient and honest officer upon being made acquainted with the fraudulent character of the supplemental contracts would have refused payment and taken his chances in the courts. If not possessed of sufficient nerve for this," etc., etc.

It apparently serves William Henry Smith's purpose, while charging the Supervising Architect, the superintendents, and myself with conspiring to defraud the Government, to wholly ignore the following facts: That the "vouchers" which he says "an honest and efficient officer" would have refused to pay are paid by the disbursing agent in Chicago before being forwarded to Washington; also that all such vouchers on which payment has been made to me during the past eight months have been paid by himself as such disbursing agent; also that his compensation for making such payments, like mine for the stone-cutting, is in the shape of a percentage on the amount expended; also that his instructions as such disbursing agent forbid him to make payments "inconsistent with the law or regulations," or "in his opinion unnecessary, extravagant or unauthorized;" also that he has paid every voucher presented to him for payment under these contracts, without any statement or deduction whatever; also that such payments include nearly $50,000, which he has paid to me for stone, for cutting, for sawing, and for "hauling," under the very contracts which he declares to be illegal and fraudulent, and for the very portions of the work on which, according to his report, there has been the most unnecessary, extravagant, and fraudulent expenditure; also that, while the payments made by him do not represent a large proportion of the total amount paid under these contracts, they represent every dollar that he ever had the power to pay.

While I do not charge William Henry Smith with conspiring to defraud the Government in making these payments, it is evident that the ingenious theory which he employs for the purpose of implicating others would bear most strongly against himself; for *if* the contracts are, as he says, fraudulent, and *if* I had conspired with one Superintendent for the acceptance of defective material and with the other for the allowance of wasteful labor, it would still remain for me to obtain the money, the fruit of such illegal devices. This I could obtain only from the Disbursing-Agent. Unless this could be effected all corrupt devices would fail, and the Department has clothed the Disbursing-Agent with special power to withhold payment in such cases. Nor could William Henry Smith's conduct be commuted from "collusion" to what he calls "a negligence which is no less criminal morally, "for he says that an examination of the contracts themselves discloses their fraudulent character, and it is within my own knowledge that he personally examined these contracts before paying me a dollar under them. I have sufficient reason for remembering this circumstance, from the fact that when I complained to Mr. Harris, the Auditor of the Chicago Custom-House, of the delay in the payment of the first vouchers presented to William Henry Smith as Disbursing-Agent, he explained that William Henry Smith would not sign the checks until he had examined the contracts, and that he (Harris) had furnished them to him for that purpose. So much for the purpose of showing how easy it is to weave a theory imputing a fraudulent character to the proper performance of a lawful act.

MR. THOMSON.

He says that Mr. Thomson observes, "The sole apparent motive for the waste of labor seems to have been to enable the contractor to charge the Government 15 per cent upon labor allowed him by his contract." Why, he asks, does not Mr. Thomson say that the interests of the workmen, regardless of the interests of the contractor, furnish the sole apparent motive? But he conceals this fact from fear of the gigantic undertaking of prosecuting several hundred men, each of whom, according to his theory of conspiracy, was particeps criminis. The men were intelligent and good stone-cutters, and did their work well.

In this particular investigation, says Mr. Mueller, facts and figures taken from the official records and papers, together with the statements sworn to, and others to which persons called as witnesses refused to swear, were daily peddled out to the Chicago press. It was the daily practice of Mr. Thomson to receive a reporter of the *Times*, and talk over the results of the day's labors with him, which would be followed by the appearance in the columns of that paper on the succeeding day of infamous slanders concerning Mr. Mueller or others. Every means which malice could dictate or ingenuity devise was resorted to to incite a public sentiment against persons named in these reports, and others whom these investigators had not had "the nerve" to name. Mr. Smith, when the investigation had fairly begun, took occasion to make statements in the public press to the effect that "the result would prove that irregularities, glaring and palpable, had been perpetrated from the outstart." This was but one out of many similar statements. The Secretary of the Treasury had the fairness to order that these reports should not be given to the press until the accused parties had been afforded an opportunity to reply to them; but the reports were, in defiance of his order, given to the press from the Government offices in Chicago. That this statement is quite susceptible of proof, he doesn't think the Assistant Secretary will doubt. The burden of this dastardly act and contempt of the Secretary's order is therefore upon Mr. Smith or Mr. Thomson, "for as these officers had the responsibility they must be held responsible." The newspapers had more power than the Department in the matter of the publication of these so-called reports, and the newspapers stood ready to champion their paid agents even against the Secretary of the Treasury. The Chicago *Times* had, in an editorial addressed to the Secretary, said that he was "ambitious, and somebody should whisper in his ear that the man who made one President out of rather unpromising material is not a safe person to quarrel with." Mr. Mueller says he is quite willing to concede that Mr. Smith is an influential citizen; that he is the Agent of the Western Associated Press, Collector of Customs, and Disbursing Agent, and has influence, but it is none the less the fact that he has used his high office to qualify the prejudices and appetite for sensation of newspapers whose paid servant he is; and that he has presented a false report to the Department as a basis for its official action.

Mr. Mueller then concludes with an apology for the length of his statement and the vigor of some of his rejoinders.

SUPT. BURLING

says when he was appointed, in November, 1875, Mueller, the contractor, was at work, and no hint was given Mr. Burling that anything was wrong. Mr. S. Holman was in charge of the stone-cutting, and Mr. Burling's time was devoted to the building. He did not neglect the stone-cutting, but his connection with it was principally of an advisory character. Early in 1876 he got a letter from Mr. Potter, calling his attention to the large variation in the cost of cutting stones. He investigated the matter and sent a report to the Department, receiving a reply which he understood to mean that the existing arrangements could not be altered, and that all that could be done was to keep a sharp lookout to see that Mueller did his duty, which he believes was done. In regard to the cutting of the chimneys, he frequently interrogated McQueeney as to the extraordinary time consumed, but got no satisfactory answer. Mr. Prussing, who was highly recommended, was, after a time, put in charge of the stone-cutting. The Superintendent had reason to believe in his intelligence and desire to perform his duties properly, and knows of no instance where he lent himself to anything improper. The stone-cutting had come to be regarded as a distinct matter, and Mr. Burling, owing to his time being fully occupied with the building proper, had no opportunity to look after it as closely as he would otherwise have done. In regard to sawing the stone, he discovered that more was done by the contractor than the Superintendent thought was requisite, and the latter made out a schedule of what was required, which was forwarded to Mr. Potter for his approval. A complete schedule of the stock for the attic story could not be made, because it was desired to use up in it a large quantity of stone which was on hand. Strict orders were given the inspector to allow no sawing on any stone inspected unless it was useful, it being understood that sawing was always cheaper than cutting. He had no knowledge of any sawing that did not come under this rule. Sawing stone had always been done, and had met with the approval of the Department. In 1876 he was directed by the Department to make a settlement with Mueller for sawing in stock size instead of net size, except in angles formed by sawn faces. He had to charge stone in the building figured according to a diagram sent him from the Department.

AS TO THE EXCESSIVE COST

of the work on this cutting, independent of the wrong system, a part of it was due to orders which seemed to be necessary to protect the Government, but which worked badly. The rule that workmen should be docked for stones spoiled by them made them extra slow and careful. The excessive cost of the work is due to the pernicious contract which offered the contractor a premium to increase its cost and thereby add to his profits. The workmen employed took advantage of the situation, and, by concerted action, circumvented the time-keepers in every possible manner. As to the chimney-tops and urns, they were the last work done on the building, and the workmen, with more than their usual cunning, protracted the work as much as possible. The Superintendent did the best he could to hurry up the work, and finally took the stones from the workmen in an unfinished state. Of the extra cost of the particular job he could know nothing until the work was fully completed. The stones for the main cornice required a large amount of work to reduce them. As the stock had been inspected and paid for by the Government the stones had to be cut. He gave in 1873 instructions that no stock should be cut in excess of an inch on the schedule thickness, but this order was

MADE NUGATORY BY GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

received shortly afterwards from the Supervising Architect. He sent every month to the Department a full report of all operations, accompanied with a special report of one stone for each kind cut and finished during the month, giving the names of the cutters, with all particulars, and a perspective view of the stone. This information was all he was required to give. The affidavits state that the facing of the rough stock for bed-work would be from 10 to 12 cents per superficial foot. The correctness of this statement he denies, and takes exceptions to some of the persons who make these affidavits. His relations with the contractor have been almost entirely of an unofficial nature. In defense of himself against an implied charge of collusion with that person, he calls attention to Mueller's claim, against which he protested with all possible earnestness. He is very desirous of remaining in the position of Superintendent, having a pride in the completion of the work, which, as far as relates to the building itself, will, he thinks, be found satisfactory to all classes of citizens. He has never allowed personal motives to influence him in the employment of any one. The contracts for the stock-cutting and sawing he was led to regard as matters over which he had no control. A letter of 1876 to the Supervising Architect is evidence of what his feelings and views were at that time regarding Buena Vista stone. So far as the work on the building is concerned, no fault has been found with Mr. Burling, either by citizens of Chicago or the Department.

THE STONE-CUTTING

has always been a source of vexation and anxiety to him, and a subject of frequent protest, as a most outrageous and wasteful manner of doing work.

In a supplemental letter, he says, in reference to that part of the report which states why sawing paid for by the Government was almost useless, that he knows of faces of stones which were sawn to have no other work put upon them than the rubbing necessary to make them smooth. A large amount of sawing done on the stones now in the work has fully answered the purpose intended, and these stones thus set have not been chiseled or dressed.

MR. PRUSSING

incloses to the Assistant-Secretary a copy of the letter which he wrote to the Assistant District-Attorney, making answer to the interrogatories propounded by that gentleman. In his letter he says that he had charge of the stone-cutting from March, 1876, to October, 1877, and during that time the amount of work performed by both cutters and carvers would compare favorably in quality and quantity with the work performed under like contracts in other Government buildings. This he believes to be the only standard of comparison. It is acknowledged that all work done by mechanics for the Government has in the past, and does at present, cost more per quantity than it would cost to private individuals. This is insurmountable. The Government is exacting in the quality, and the men produce it at the cost of quantity. The men work with a measured and deliberate slowness, especially when the stone-cutting is done under the 15 per cent contracts. Owing to the evils of the system of the 15 per cent contracts, they were done away with in 1877. The greater cost of this work over that done for private parties was a frequent theme of conversation, and many were the consultations had about better ways of handling the men with a view to accelerating their movements, and various measures and regulations looking toward the greater efficiency of the force were suggested and tried. That his endeavors did not meet with better success cannot be accounted for by diminution of zeal on his part upon finding the hopelessness of the undertaking, but must be charged directly to the system. This disappointed and galled him, and he resigned his position before the work was completed because of this fact, and because he would not make himself responsible for the extraordinary time which was being spent upon the last stories,—the urns and the chimney-heads. Toward the end of the work, the men, knowing that they would soon be out of a job, worked with unusual slowness, but took good care not to be caught loafing and loitering by a Government time-keeper. Then, writing to Mr. French, the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Prussing goes on to speak of the affidavits which were submitted, and either denies the statements made in them or so explains them as to show that he was guilty of no impropriety. In regard to the sawing contract, etc., he covers the ground which has already been gone over by Mr. Hill, and explains at some length the dressing of the stones after they had been set. In a supplemental letter to the Assistant Secretary he refers to a statement made in a report of Mr. Smith to the effect that the testimony of workmen employed during the past two years is to the effect that every effort was made by the contractor and the Assistant Superintendent to delay the progress of the work, increase the cost to the Government, and swell the receipts of the contractor. The truth of this he absolutely denies. No such work as making sleeve-buttons was, to his knowledge, paid for by the Government, and no men were carried on the rolls at a time when they were yachting, ball-playing, or otherwise neglecting their duties.

COLLECTOR SMITH.

After having read all these documents, especially Mr. Mueller's letter, a reporter called on him, stated the substance of the papers, and asked him if he had any observations to make. His reply was:

"As I have no official communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, I do not propose to pay any attention to what Mr. Hill has said. He is a clerk under the Secretary, and it is only with his superior officer that I have dealings. You will recollect that when it was announced the Secretary had received an official communication from me, transmitting the result of Mr. Thomson's examination, your special correspondent announced the arrival in Washington of John M. Mueller and his agent, Mr. Mills, erstwhile an employe in the office of the Supervising Architect. The result of the meeting of these gentlemen with the Supervising Architect is observable in the letters which Mr. Hill and Mr. Mueller have given to the public. The same hand is observable in both, and that hand is owned by Mr. Mills, the smart agent who is transferred from the Government service to the service of the contractor. The two papers are as near alike in spirit and language as it is possible for two papers to be bearing different signatures. Here we have the spectacle presented to the country of a Government official accused of neglect of duty, laboring with a contractor, whose interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of the Government, to explain away that neglect, and, at the same time, to make out a case for the contractor against Government. It is hardly necessary for me to comment on this extraordinary spectacle, as your readers will be able to see its significance at a glance.

"As to the bricks which these gentlemen throw at me, all I have to say is that they do not disprove the record as written in the stone books, and other facts collated by the Commission for the information of the Secretary. They are, therefore, of no importance, and I can afford to pass by such assaults with contempt.

"Mr. Hill is grieved that I should pay upon vouchers created by him, and receive therefor a commission. Mr. Mueller is grieved from the same cause, and for the additional offense of my having called for the contracts before making payment, and thus requiring him to cool his heels on the steps of the Custom-House. I can say to Mr. Mueller that if, in October and November, I had known as much about his transactions with the Government as I knew in February, and know now, he never would have received a check signed by me. And it is proper to add here in this connection that I made these payments only after having submitted the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, and having received therefor special orders. It will thus be seen that I began by questioning John M. Mueller, and continued my investigations until the frauds upon the Government were fully developed. The inquiries which I made during the first ninety days of my official service led to the investigation which is such a source of sorrow and humiliation to Mueller and Hill. I confess that it was ungracious to call in question the honesty of these men, and then accept the commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent for doing so. It is a very small business, for, if you bring into requisition your knowledge of arithmetic, you will see that the exact commission on $48,358.28, the amount of the vouchers paid by me, was $60.45. All this I shall repent at leisure.

"Mr. Mueller's excessive bitterness may be forgiven when it is understood that he is fighting for the balance on his various contracts, which he knows very well I would not pay, and for the extras which he has already presented to the Government, and which are being engineered by his man Mills. It is not at all unlikely that, as Supt. Burling says, he found it useless to contend with the influence of Mr. Mills in the Department on account of its potency. But for this exposure of the Ring, Mueller would have stood a good chance of continuing to draw several large sums from the Treasury. The disappearance of much fatness is enough to make a man lose his temper. In this raid, Mr. Hill has kindly consented to take a part, while offering to the Secretary a defense of his own conduct.

"Finally, it should be borne in mind that the report I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury was a private report, for his information and at his suggestion. The contents of that report were given out for a consideration by some one connected with the Supervising Architect's department. No one here is responsible for the publication, and this is susceptible of proof.

"It is also a cause for grief to Mueller that the stone-work has been inquired into by professional newspaper-men. Like Ben Butler, he has a contempt for newspapers. This grief is not shared generally by the tax-paying public, and certainly not in this case by the citizens of Chicago, who contemplate with indignation, after seven years of waiting, the roofless structure on Clark street. They know that the reason the building is not completed is not because of a lack of money, but of the insatiable greed of the Ring. We newspaper-men are wont to moralize on the weaknesses of mankind, and I am moved to remark on a frequently observed effect. I take notice that whenever rascality is unearthed and the plans of rascals are interfered with by the newspapers there is wailing on the part of a select few.

MR. THOMSON.

The Assistant District-Attorney, who was also called on, had but little to add to what he said the day before. Said he:

"With regard to all these statements contained in the papers which you have shown me, I have this to say: That I do not propose to enter into any controversies in which the main question may be lost sight of. In response to my request, the Department has returned to Collector Smith the books containing material portions of this testimony. That I construe as an instruction to proceed, if I have any testimony on which to proceed. And, unless I receive peremptory orders to the contrary, I certainly shall proceed. In the meanwhile, I do not think there is the least occasion for me to enter into any defense against what Mr. Mueller has seen fit to criticise in my action in this matter."

RELIGIOUS.

LUTHERANS AND ADVENTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 31.—The Norwegian Lutheran Synod commenced to-day at Pleasant Springs in this county and will continue through Wednesday next. On Sunday will be held a jubilee festival, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Synod. The festival services will be held in the open air, if the weather is favorable, a short distance from the church, under a large oak tree, which is notable from the fact that the first Norwegian Lutheran sermon ever delivered in this section was preached under its shade some thirty-four years ago. A large attendance upon the meetings of the Synod and the anniversary exercises is anticipated.

The camp-meeting in Rodermund's Grove is attracting considerable attention in this city, and is well attended both by our citizens and by people from abroad. The Seventh Day Adventists have been heretofore but little known here, and no little curiosity is manifested to learn something concerning them. Their mode of conducting camp meetings is certainly in advance of that practiced by some people. There is no excitement nor confusion and disorder, which is usually so characteristic of such gatherings. Perfect order is observed under strict rules. A discourse by Elder Conright was given last evening, and attracted considerable attention. The Elder held that the vision of John, recorded in the thirteenth chapter of Revelation, points out the history of our country in the description of the two-horned beast. The services of to-day have been interesting. Three discourses, two in English and one in Scandinavian, two social and one business meeting, have been held. Elder H. W. Decker delivered the forenoon sermon, and Elder Conright preached in the afternoon.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 31.—The second day's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod at Sharon, in this county, to-day, was principally devoted to reports of Presbyteries and Boards. A motion to appoint a delegate to the New-Light Covenanter Synod was voted down by a large majority. Resolutions in favor of a better observance of the Sabbath were passed, as were also strong temperance resolutions.

NEW JERUSALEM.

BOSTON, May 31.—The fifty-eighth annual session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States met here to-day. The Rev. Chauncey Giles, of New York, made a report showing that the organization was gaining considerable strength in this country.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Asthma.—Thousands of the worst cases of asthma have been relieved by using Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give relief.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31, 1878.—*Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston*—GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be able to recommend to those suffering from the asthma, your valuable relief, Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. So far as I have used it my statement concurs with others with whom I am familiar, as to the most favorable results derived from its use. J. N. DEAN,
Student at Cincinnati Law College.

Messrs. Woolrich & Co.: Will you please send me a case of Dr. Ridge's Patent Food to the New England Hospital for Women and Children, 14 Warrenton-st., Boston. We find it so excellent in its effects we do not like to be without it. M. E. ZAKRZEWSKA. Gale & Blocki, Agents, 35 South Clark-st. and Palmer House drug-store.

Charles Heidsieck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE
For Dropsy.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS:
It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. VEGETINE is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well,—never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.
I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.
ISLESBORO, Me., Dec. 28, 1877.
MR. STEVENS:
DEAR SIR—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the VEGETINE. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous, —cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the VEGETINE. I know it is everything it is recommended to be. MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
For Sick Headache.
EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1, 1878.
MR. STEVENS:
DEAR SIR—I have used your VEGETINE for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine. Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER, 411 Third-st.

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. VEGETINE can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint,—Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, etc. Try the VEGETINE. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE
Doctor's Report.
DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.
The Doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE
Doctor's Report.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood-purifier now sold. Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., Druggists,
Uniontown, Ky.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SILKS.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison & Peoria-sts.
The following extraordinary bargains in
SILKS
Are well worthy the immediate attention of purchasers:
40 pcs. Blk. Lyons Gros Grain Silks, rich lustre, heavy large grain; sold last season at $1.40, we offer at 85c.
One case Blk. Gros Grains, all silk, a bargain, 65c.
Large lot elegant quality Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, very heavy and rich; sold not long since at $1.65; now offered at $1.00.
Line of good shade Colored Silks at 75c.
Good Heavy Col'd Gros Grains at $1.
Lot of wide and specially rich Lyons Col'd Gros Grains at $1.25.
Line of Fancy Silks at 50c.
Choice new Style Summer Silks at 65 and 75c.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

CHINA, CROCKERY, Etc.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
83 & 85 State-st.,
Invite the attention of
HOUSEKEEPERS
TO THEIR
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Crockery, China, Glassware, Table Cutlery, and Silver-Plated Goods.
New Styles—Recent Importations,
AT LOWEST RATES.

PIANOS.

PELTON & POMEROY
Sole Agents for
MATHUSHEK, HAZELTON BROS.' AND DECKER PIANOS
Also PELTON & POMEROY ORGANS.
We respectfully invite the attention of dealers, and all others wishing to purchase Pianos or Organs, to the above celebrated instruments. Our facilities for manufacturing Organs are such that we are enabled to give extraordinary inducements. Any parties wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to write us at once for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Price Lists, with full particulars, which will be sent free upon application.
PELTON & POMEROY,
Office and Warerooms:
150 & 152 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WINES.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE & SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE WINES
MOET & CHANDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1743.
RENAULD, FRANÇOIS & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
Also, Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC and ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, April 24, 1878.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the Election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th of June next, at 1 p. m. The transfer-books will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 p. m., and open on MONDAY, June 10. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
April 22, 1878.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as they come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. HUGH RIDDLE, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

KUMYSS.

AREND'S
KUMYSS
Or Milk Wine. The King of Foods. The original and only article of its kind. A delicious beverage of wonderful nutritive power, grateful to the most delicate stomach. No other food makes blood and strength so fast. It often restores health when medicines fail. Dyspeptics, and the weak generally, should drink Kumyss. Mark: Nature does not make flesh and blood from drugs! Send for circulars. No agents. Only depot, 179 East Madison-st. A. AREND, Originator of Kumyss in America.

RUSSIA SALVE.

USE REDDING'S
RUSSIA SALVE
For Flesh Wounds, Sores, Sore Joints, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all Skin Diseases. It is not equaled by any Salve in the world. Price, 25c, 50c, and $1. REDDING & CO., 4 Charleston-st., Boston, Mass.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Restricted City and Country Demand for Discounts

Statistics of Trade for Ten Months —The Price of Gold.

The Produce Markets Active---Corn Steadier---The Rest Weak.

A Big Decline in Provisions—Unexpected Ending to the May "Corner" in Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

The loanable funds of the banks are not in much demand. Beyond the regular business which can be counted on in all seasons and in any condition of affairs the banks have little to do. The demand from the country is lighter than ordinary, and there are few applications from outside the city either for currency or loans. Board of Trade operations do not require the use of much borrowed capital, and there are few outside enterprises that add anything to discount lines. The regular commercial and manufacturing business of the city relies, much less than used to be the case, upon extensions of bank credit. Rates of discount were 6@10 per cent. New York exchange was scarce, and sold between banks at par@25 cents per $1,000 premium. The clearings were $2,500,000.

TEN MONTHS' TRADE.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared the following comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month ended April 30, 1878, and for the ten months ended the same, compared with like data for the corresponding periods of the year immediately preceding. Specie values.

MERCHANDISE.	For the month of April.	For ten months ended April 30.
1878—Exports—Domestic	$36,869,478	$361,526,921
Foreign	1,069,604	11,680,471
Total	$50,939,082	$505,197,292
Imports	35,448,011	365,561,851
Excess of exports over imports	$34,511,071	$227,635,441
1877—Exports—Domestic	$43,373,099	$503,784,324
Foreign	1,041,461	10,653,485
Total	$44,414,539	$514,607,789
Imports	42,676,533	368,153,621
Excess of exports over imports	$ 1,738,176	$156,514,168

GOLD AND SILVER—(COIN AND BULLION).	For the month of April.	For ten months ended April 30.
1878—Exports—Domestic	$ 2,927,597	$ 21,602,119
Foreign	1,084,225	5,275,801
Total	$ 4,011,822	$ 27,077,914
Imports	6,961,197	25,794,400
Excess of exports over imports	$ 1,283,514	
Excess of imports over exports	$ 1,969,335	$ 283,514
1877—Exports—Domestic	$ 1,825,567	$ 26,156,567
Foreign	2,081,795	9,237,145
Total	$ 3,907,362	$ 35,393,712
Imports	1,585,413	28,332,701
Excess of exports over imports	$ 2,323,951	$ 7,060,991
Excess of imports over exports		$ 2,988,989

TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.	For the month of April.	For ten months ended April 30.
1878—Exports—Domestic	$41,797,075	$505,329,244
Foreign	2,173,829	16,956,272
Total	$43,970,904	$522,285,516
Imports	41,410,208	393,894,251
Excess of exports over imports	$ 2,560,127	$128,391,265
1877—Exports—Domestic	$45,198,666	$529,940,891
Foreign	3,123,256	19,890,630
Total	$48,321,921	$549,831,521
Imports	44,259,946	396,616,322
Excess of exports over imports	$ 4,061,975	$153,215,199

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The price of gold has advanced over 1 per cent since April 15, when the Syndicate contract went into operation. This advance is due to the withdrawal of gold from the banks by the Syndicate operations and speculation thereon. These have reduced the specie in the New York banks about $19,000,000. The last statement of the New York banks returned their specie at $19,827,100, of which but a small proportion is gold. The Syndicate have sold the 4½ per cents for currency, and have themselves purchased the gold which had to be turned into the Treasury. In this way they were able to keep the gold market in much better condition than if it had been stirred up by applications from every purchaser of 4½ per cents. The gold which has gone into the Treasury has come mainly from the New York banks. Notes has been imported, and the country outside of New York has been able to furnish very little. Gold certificates have been withdrawn largely from circulation. The amount of gold offered on loan in New York shows that there is gold held off the market on speculation, and that the scarcity is not entirely caused by the payments into the Treasury.

THE FINANCES OF BRAZIL.

The Empire of Brazil has recently issued 60,000,000 milreis of paper money, equal in American money to about $30,700,000. A defense of this policy has just been issued by the Brazilian Ministry. It is shown, that the deficit of the Government at the close of the financial year 1877-'78 was about $40,000,000. This has been produced by expenditures on the railroads and other works of internal improvement begun by the Government, by profitless outlays on wars and war materials, extravagance in the Government, and the terrible drought which has devastated almost all the northern provinces. The Government is a debt all round—to the Imperial Bank and to its soldiers and employes. The outlays necessary to relieve the northern provinces may be judged from the fact that in Ceara, one of the wealthiest, the Government has to spend nearly $1,000,000 a month to keep the people alive. The paper money of Brazil is already depreciated, and the new issue of irredeemable paper will make it worse. It is evident that the Brazilian Empire is in desperate straits, financially. It has been brought to this condition by reckless efforts at progress. The difficulties of the situation are much increased by the peculiarity of the Brazilian fiscal system, under which no tax is levied on real estate.

ROUMANIAN PAPER MONEY.

The Roumanian Government has decided, in the extremity of its finances, to resort to the stimulus of paper money. The Government pledges all its lands as security for the issue, which will amount to $6,000,000. The notes are all to be redeemed and canceled by June 12, 1883. Annual sales of Government land will be made to provide for yearly redemption of currency decided upon by the Government. The notes when redeemed are to be destroyed, and not reissued.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England May 15 had: Surplus, $15,564,970; public deposits, $38,632,425; other deposits, $107,085,150; Government securities, $77,782,440; other securities, $39,571,855; notes unemployed, $47,829,100; notes in circulation, $138,652,725; and bullion on hand, $116,792,135.

BANK OF FRANCE.

The Bank of France, May 16, reported: Cash on hand, $410,756,400; discounts, $134,924,800; treasury bonds, $52,230,400; active note circulation, $457,640,000; public deposits, $43,200,000; private deposits, $95,408,000. The state has paid the bank $5,000,000 more of its debt. The proportion between bullion and circulation is 90.7.

PROBABILITIES OF A WILD SPECULATION IN STOCKS.

New York Evening Post.

The foundation for the rise is primarily the large earnings of the roads, which, together with the economies in management, give much larger net results than the same earnings would have given three years ago, and which, by contrast with the unfavorable results in general business, are now unusually alluring. The large earnings now are, of course, derived indirectly from last year's harvests; and, if the outlook for the coming harvests was poor, it might well be reasoned that the great advance in prices, already secured, fully represents the actual improvement. The new buying, both for investment and speculation, is, however, encouraged by the promising outlook for this year's harvests. It is understood that the acreage for cereals in the Western States is fully one-third larger than last year, and that if the yield shall be even one-third less per acre than then the results will be better. Beside the earnings of the roads and the crop prospects, the extremely low rates for money and the high prices, as a rule, for first-class investments, operate to turn a great deal of money into securities and shares that yield large income at current market quotations. That this buying movement will be overdone in the next three months seems not at all improbable from the present temper in the market and the plausible considerations which give rise to it, and it would cause no surprise if the coming summer should be characterized by a wild speculation in stocks.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Coin was 100¼@101 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 90¼@99c on the dollar in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The rates current in New York and Chicago were:

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	484½	487½
Belgium	5.18¾	5.15¾
France	5.18¾	5.15¾
Switzerland	5.18¾	5.15¾
Germany	94½	95¾
Holland	39¾	40¾
Austria	46	47¼
Norway	26¼	27¼
Sweden	26¼	27¼
Denmark	26¼	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	103¾	103¾
United States 5-20s of '65	104½	104½
United States 5-20s of '67	107½	107½
United States 5-20s of '68	107¾	107¾
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅝
United States new 5s of '81	103¾	103¾
United States new 4½s	104¾	104¾
United States new 4 per cent coupons	101¾	101¾

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*102	*103
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*102	*103
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*103¾	*104¾
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*103	*104
North Chicago 7 per cents (Lincoln Park)	*98	
City Railway (South Side)	150	
City Railway (West Side)		175
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company		150
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company		*100¾
West Division Railway 7 per cents		*100¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Gold opened and closed at 101, with sales in the interim at 101⅛. Carrying rates, 1@2. Borrowing rates, ½, 2, and flat.

Governments were quiet and lower for some issues.

Railroad bonds were dull.

State securities were dull. Louisiana consols were lower.

The stock market opened buoyant, and prices advanced ¼ to 2¼, as compared with the closing figures of Wednesday. There was an active business in all leading shares, and dealings were attended with much animation. The greatest advance was in New Jersey Central, but Erie, Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and coal stocks were conspicuous in the upward movement, and figured largely in transactions. Towards noon there was a decline of ¼ to 1¼, the latter Pacific Mail. At the second Board the market was strong again at a recovery in prices, and at the close was firm and higher for coal stocks and steady for the balance of the list at some reaction from the best figures of the day. The earnings of the Northwestern Road for May, partly estimated, increased $450,000, and the May earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, partly estimated, show an increase of $250,000. Transactions were 140,000 shares, of which 2,000 were New York Central, 33,000 Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 2,500 Wabash, 14,000 Northwestern common, 10,500 Northwestern preferred, 2,000 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 St. Paul preferred, 17,000 Lackawanna, 5,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 1,500 Union Pacific, 1,500 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4,000 Western Union, and 6,000 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Customs receipts, $159,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $38,000.

Clearings, $13,000,000.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $657,000.

Sterling steady; long, 483¾; short, 485¾.

Bar silver, 117⅝ in greenbacks and 116¾ in gold. Silver coin, 1@1¾ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	104¾	Coupons, 6s, C. C. & I.	25¾
Coupons, '85, new	104¾	New 4 per cents	101¼
Coupons, '67	107⅜	10-40s, reg	107⅜
Coupons, '68	107⅜	Currency 6s	121½

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	97½	New Jersey Central	25¾
Quicksilver	15¾	Rock Island	112⅜
Quicksilver pfd	33	Lake Shore	73¾
Pacific Mail	18⅝	St. Paul	39¾
Mariposa	3¾	St. Paul pfd	80¾
Mariposa pfd	7¾	Wabash	13⅞
Adams Express	102	Ft. Wayne	96½
Wells-Fargo	90¼	Terre Haute	5¾
American Express	46¾	Terre Haute pfd	12
United States Express	57	Michigan Central	47
New York Central	108⅜	Chicago & Alton	101
Erie	15¾	Ohio & Mississippi	8¾
Erie pfd	33	C., R. I. & P.	96¾
Harlem	147	A. & P. Telegraph	23
Michigan Central	69	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Panama	118	Chicago, B. & Quincy	104¾
Union Pacific	69¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	11¾
Lake Shore	83¾	Central Pacific bonds	108¾
Illinois Central	96¾	Pacific 6s, 5-20 bonds	107⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90¾	U. P. Land Grant	105¾
Northwestern	57¾	U. P. Sinking Fund	100⅝
Northwestern pfd	87¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	39	Virginia, new	25
Tennessee 6s, new	35¼	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	33		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	4¾	Hale & Norcross	7¾
Belcher	10¾	Julia Consolidated	5¾
Best & Belcher	24	Justice	5¾
Bullion	14	Kentuck	2¾
Caledonia	4¾	Mexican	11½
California	1⅝	Northern Belle	1¾
Chollar	21⅜	Ophir	44
Confidence	36¾	Overman	11½
Consolidated Virginia	14¾	Raymond & Ely	2¾
Crown Point	9⅜	Sierra Nevada	4¼
Eureka Consolidated	8¾	Silver Hill	1¾
Gold Hill	4¾	Union Consolidated	6¾
Gould & Curry	6¾	Yellow Jacket	6¾
Grand Prize	2¾		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Gold, 101¼@101¾. Sight exchange on New York, 3-16@¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 31.—Consols, money and account, 97 9-16.

United States Bonds—6s, 105¼; 67s, 109¾; 10-40s, 109¼; New 5s, 107⅝.

Erie, 14¾; preferred, 33.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes, 111f 32½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, May 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hamilton et, 204 ft s of West Adams st, w f, 24x128 ft, dated May 31..... $ 2,700
Sheffield av, 340 ft n of Webster, w f, 34x170 ft, improved, dated May 3..... 1,000
North Franklin st, 25 ft s of White st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 30..... 3,500
Meagher st, 100 ft e of Canal st, s f, 50x175 ft, dated May 30..... 2,100
West Van Buren st, 200 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 40x120 ft, dated May 28..... 4,000
Walnut st, 417 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x160 170 0-10 ft, improved, dated April 25 (Edwin Maynard et al. to Charles W. Pierce)..... 10,000
Auburn st, 180 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 36 1-3x180 ft, dated April 27..... 450
West Harrison st, 325 ft w of Campbell av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1..... 800
Murray st, 120 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 24 4-12x 124 ft, dated May 31..... 1,000
West Harrison st, 190 ft w of Aberdeen st, s f, 20x60 ft, improved, dated May 25..... 4,000
West Indiana st, 66⅔ ft e of Ellsworth st, n f, 33⅓x100 ft, dated May 30..... 3,200
West Twelfth st, 340 ft w of Centre av, n f, 50 4-12x 124 ft, dated May 3..... 2,100

SOUTH SIDE CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mound st, n e cor of Stewart av, e f, 241x125 ft, dated Nov 16, 1877..... $ 500
Madison av, 150 ft s of Chestnut st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated May 29..... 2,000
Madison av, 170 ft s of Chestnut st, w f, 40x150 ft, dated May 29..... 2,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for two days past:

	Wednesday.	Friday.
Mess pork	$ 8.50	$ 8.50
Lard	6.50	6.50
Shoulders, boxed	3.75	3.75
Short ribs, boxed	4.62½	4.55
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	97¾	95¾
Corn	35¼	35¾
Oats	21¾	22¾
Rye	50¾	50¾
Barley	47¾	46¾
Live hogs	3.40@3.70	3.40@3.70
Cattle	2.50@4.00	2.50@4.00
Gold	101.40	101.40
Oats on sidewalk	37@39	37@39
Sterling exchange	486	486

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	8,920	6,272	5,486	4,523
Wheat, bu	54,616	5,248	63,239	4,467
Corn, bu	500,711	236,945	563,639	78,907
Oats, bu	79,595	65,702	75,606	36,974
Rye, bu	3,468	4,107	1,181	2,185
Barley, bu	2,050	4,040	1,300	2,265
Grass seed, lbs	72,050	47,310	22,078	35,078
Flax seed, lbs	60,000	17,200	5,810	
B. corn, bus		60,000	8,170	20,000
C. meats, lbs	20,134	57,600	1,866,173	2,618,040
Beef, tcs			1	81
Beef, brls			1	57
Pork, brls	27,720	43,010	385,020	503,360
Lard, lbs	12,151	12,710	5,880	168,500
Tallow, lbs	854,911	172,090	678,711	180,030
Dr'd hogs, No				174
Live hogs, No	22,313	13,650	5,423	4,349
Cattle, No	5,321	6,850	3,813	3,673
Sheep, No	601	1,498		
Hides, lbs	120,544	168,679	101,320	50,120
Wool, lbs			1,000	
Wines, brls	43,710	281,644	221,805	54,799
Potatoes, bu	2,374	244	68	814
Coal, tons	2,580	4,102	2	230
Hay, tons	60	57	2	10
Lumber, m ft	1,140	5,645	1,715	2,915
Shingles, m	351	1,850	264	460
Salt, brls	491	18,779	857	2,880
Poultry, bs		400		
Game, pkgs		6		
Eggs, pkgs	190	1,302	155	703
Broom corn, lbs	2,770	5,000	3,400	748
Gre'n app's, brls		15		
Beans, bu			15	17

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption, 2,507 bu wheat.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 153 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 27 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 1 soft spring, 138 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (349 wheat); 192 cars highmixed corn, 5 cars new do, 26 cars new mixed, 973 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 corn, 290 cars and 20,000 bu rejected, 9 cars no grade (1,180 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 31 cars No. 2 white, 61 cars No. 2 mixed, 9 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (104 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 3 cars extra No. 3 barley, 4 cars ordinary do, 4 cars rejected. Total (1,666 cars), 695,000 bu. Inspected out: 83,457 bu wheat, 403,927 bu corn, 12,165 bu oats, 5,575 bu barley.

The leading excitement in commercial circles yesterday was the wheat market, which was a complete surprise to the great majority of operators. Everybody expected to see a culmination of the May corner, but very few expected to see it culminate at the bottom instead of the top. The bottom dropped out at the outset. It was estimated that certain receivers had saved up some 250,000 bu for sale yesterday in addition to the current receipts, which were rather large. There was a little done at the top early, but only in scattered car lots, and before the day's receipts could be placed on the market the spot price had dropped about 6c per bu, and it afterwards declined 2c more. It is believed that the parties who had hitherto controlled the deal had settled up most of it, and had little left outstanding in the shape of unclosed contracts, while they had got rid of most of the spot wheat, leaving others to bear the brunt of the decline. With extraordinary weakness in Great Britain the market was otherwise weak here. Privileges to deliver about 150,000 bu of May wheat at $1.00 were closed at 98c, netting a handsome profit on what seemed at the time it was made to be a hopeless investment.

Most of the other markets were lower in sympathy. Provisions were rather weak, and oats and rye declined ¼c per bu. Corn was less weak, though the receipts were again large, and the lower grades were depressed because the volume of offerings was materially in excess of the wants of buyers on track. We note that the inspection on a round lot of corn by canal was changed from rejected to No. 2 on appeal to the Committee.

Dry goods were reported quiet, with prices ranging substantially as before. There was a liberal number of orders, but they were generally for moderate amounts and the day's sales did not make a very imposing aggregate. Groceries were more active than for some days previous, and were more firmly held in consequence. Both staple and sidegoods were ordered with fair freedom, and, anticipating a good demand from this time on, a more cheerful feeling prevailed among jobbers. Sugars are expected to go higher. The butter market was weak, with prices easily a trifle lower. Receipts continue excessively heavy, and even lower prices than now prevailed may be looked for. Cheese was off another ¼@¾c, and was very dull at the decline. No one is inclined to order in advance of immediate wants, all looking for a further shrinkage in values. Dried fruits were quiet and unchanged. Fish were in fair request, with lake cured a trifle lower, No. 1 whitefish being quoted at $3.65@3.75. Oils, paints, and colors were unchanged. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were quoted as before.

Lumber was firm at the docks, the few cargoes offered selling quickly at the late advance. The receipts at this port continue liberal, and include a good deal of lumber that has been sold to arrive, and therefore does not stop at the sale docks. The yard dealers are doing a fair business.

Wool, seeds, and broom-corn were in moderate request and steady. Hay was easier, owing to larger offerings on a dull market. Hides were steady.

The sales of green fruits on the street were up to the average, and prices were unchanged. Strawberries were not so plenty. The Southern Illinois crop is nearly exhausted, but the receipts from Michigan are increasing. Potatoes were in good request, and choice varieties of new and old were firm. Poultry continues dull and weak.

Lake freights were rather quiet, at unchanged rates, at 1¼@2c for corn to Buffalo, the outside figure being paid for small vessels. Room was taken for 115,000 bu corn and 55,000 bu oats.

Through rates by lake and canal were steady, at 7¾c for corn and 8¾c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 8c for corn to New York, and 10¼c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet and nominally firm, on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs for grain to New York, 18c for do to Philadelphia, and 17c to Baltimore, with 25c to Boston.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

May 31.—Receipts: Flour, 24,508 brls; wheat, 295,800 bu; corn, 355,172 bu; oats, 142,200 bu; corn-meal, 806 pkgs; rye, 51,292 bu; barley, 31,180 bu; malt, 30,605 bu; pork, 1,165 pkgs; beef, 243 pkgs; cut meats, 2,694 pkgs; lard, 2,716 pkgs; whisky, 907 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 184,000 bu; corn, 160,000 bu; rye, 37,000 bu.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
May 25, '78	7,508,000	8,262,000	2,301,000	1,158,000
May 18, '78	7,776,000	7,795,000	2,197,000	1,310,000
May 26, '78	5,304,000	10,426,434	2,309,046	1,165,690
May 27, '78	10,100,000	4,380,331	2,803,426	456,715
May 28, '75	10,011,000	1,247,033	1,931,000	105,851
May 30, '74	9,711,844	6,341,151	1,021,118	105,851

Also, 508,000 bu rye, against 373,00 bu a week previously.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named:

	May 30, '78.	May 31, '77.
Flour and wheat, qrs	1,200,000	993,000
Corn, qrs	700,000	407,000

WHEAT INSPECTION.

The following table exhibits the number of cars of wheat inspected into store during the month of May in the past four years:

	1878. Cars.	1877. Cars.	1876. Cars.	1875. Cars.
No. 1	3,410	1,780	1,240	1,744
No. 2	1,749	208	1,282	4,166
No. 3	444	123	605	446
Rejected	134	104	210	102
Unmerchantable	90	61	19	2
Total	5,727	503	2,356	5,074
June		430	6,504	3,031
July		798	3,277	6,788
August		4,914	1,150	2,104

The inspection of No. 1 includes 2,248 cars of hard and 162 cars of regular, and of No. 2, 588 cars of hard and 3,161 cars of regular.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs May 31: Fowler Brothers, 115 sacks salt; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 100 sacks salt; J. D. Strelitz, 3 cases china; The Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch-jewels, etc.; Armour & Co., 595 tons salt; A. J. Latham, 640 tons salt. Collection, $2,377.45.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, though less so than the previous day, and declined rather heavily, losing the advance gained on Thursday. New York was easier on products and the receipts of hogs at this point were somewhat larger than generally expected, which made holders anxious to sell, and the bulk of the speculative demand had been filled during the two preceding days. There was a rather wide premium on carrying from June into July, though without much apparent pressure to place this month's deliveries.

MESS PORK—Was rather less active, and relatively weaker, declining 32½@35c per brl from the latest prices of Thursday. The offerings were large. Sales were reported of 12,750 brls seller June at $8.17½@8.40; 14,750 brls seller July at $8.22½@8.60; and 36,250 brls seller August at $8.47½@8.75. Total, 63,750 brls. The market closed tame at $8.15@8.20 cash; $8.15@8.17½ seller June; $8.30@8.32½ seller July; $8.47½ seller August; also about $6.10 seller September.

Prime mess was steady at $7.50@7.75, and extra do at $7.25@7.50.

LARD—Was moderately active, and declined 10@12½c per 100 lbs, the feeling being rather weak throughout. Sales were reported of 850 tcs spot at $6.37½@6.45; 3,250 tcs seller June at $6.37½@6.45; 4,500 tcs seller July at $6.50@6.62½; and 5,250 tcs seller August at $6.60@6.67½. Total, 13,850 tcs. The market closed tame at $6.37½@6.40 cash; $6.37½@6.40 seller June; $6.50 seller July; and $6.60 seller August.

MEATS—Were very quiet, except in transfer from one month to another, and easier, in sympathy with pork and lard. Short ribs were about 10c lower. Sales were reported of 90,000 lbs shoulders at $3.80; 100 boxes do seller July at $3.75; 70,000 lbs long clears on private terms; 420,000 lbs short ribs at $4.30@4.32½ (and $4.45 early); seller July at $4.42½@4.60; and 100 boxes do at $4.67½ seller August; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams (20 lbs) at 6½c; and 50 tcs do (15 lbs) at 7½c seller August. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Boxed.	Short ribs.	L. and s.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.50	$4.40	$4.40	$4.55
Boxed	3.80	4.55	4.55	4.70
Jan. boxed	3.65	4.55	4.55	4.70
July, boxed	3.70	4.60	4.60	4.75

Long clears quoted at $4.37½ loose, and $4.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 4¼@4½c boxed; long-cut hams, 6¼@7c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7½c for 16 and 15 lb avg; and new do, 7¼@7¾c; green hams, 5½@5¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4@4¼c for shoulders, 5¼@5¾c for short ribs, 5½@5¾c for short clears, 7¼@8c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@5½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess; $10.00@10.50 for extra mess; and $13.25@16.75 for hams.

TALLOW—Was easy at 6¼@7c for city, and 6½@6¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull and very weak. Buyers held off, except on local account, and holders were anxious to sell, but found little encouragement even to name lower terms. Sales were limited to 750 brls, partly at $4.25 per brl for spring extras. The market closed entirely nominal at the following range of asking prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.00@6.25; good to prime brands of winters, $5.00@5.50; choice to fine spring, $5.00@5.50; fair to good spring, $4.50@5.00; low spring, $4.00@4.50; fair to good Minnesota spring, $5.00@5.25; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.50@6.25; patent springs, $6.00@7.50; low grade, $2.75@3.50; rye, $3.00@3.25.

BRAN—Was dull and easy at the recent decline. Sale was reported at 30 tons at $9.75 per ton free on board cars.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $9.00 per ton.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $18.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50@14.00 per ton on track; 10 tons sold on private terms.

WHEAT—Was active and weak. Spot declined 7c per bu, June 2½c, and July 1¼c from the closing prices of Thursday. Liverpool was lower, and the Paris quarter on carcoes, and New York was dull and 2@3c lower to sell, while it was reported that most if not all of the English buying orders had been withdrawn. The foreign advices depressed futures, and possibly caused a change of tactics in the May deal, though there was reason to think that the programme had been well matured previously. The receipts of the day were rather large, 240 car-loads being inspected into store, and it was understood that some receivers had held their wheat off the market till the last day of the month, hoping to obtain a big advance on previous quotations. But the market broke before they could offer their property. Some sales were made early in the forenoon at $1.00, and a few carlots were purchased "to make up a five" at $1.01; but then the parties supposed to have been running the corner became free sellers, and the price dropped to about $1.00, with scarcely a single transaction on the way down. Very few car-lots sold at over 99c, and the market closed at 98c after rather large transactions, which were mostly with be understanding that deliveries should be made by 3 o'clock. Seller June opened at 99@99¼c, sold at 97c, receded to 95c, advanced to 95¾c, and closed at 95¾c. Seller July sold at 92¼@93c, closing at 92¾c, and seller the year was offered at 85c. Spot sales were reported of 187,000 bu, No. 1 and 2 at 98c@$1.00; 3,000 bu No. 3 at 87c; 800 bu rejected at 72c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 76@90c. Total, 191,800 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was active and 5½@8c lower. Sale made of 29,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.00.

CORN—Was active and irregularly easier. The market for No. 2 declined 1½@1¾c, and closed firmer at only a shade below the latest prices of Thursday, on futures. Spot declined 1¾c lower. The earnings of Lake Shore reported a further decline of 2d per qr, and New York was dull and easier. White oat receipts were again very large. But the market had already declined severely on big arrivals, and it was generally expected that those of the future will be much smaller, so that there was only a small amount of further weakness, except on the lower grades, which were in larger supply than wanted. Rejected sold 1½c lower. There was apparently but a light shipping demand, the vessel-room taken being mostly for corn expected to be delivered on contracts. Seller July took the lead in the trading. It opened at 35¼@35¾c, advanced to 35¾c, declined to 35¼c, and improved to 35½c at the outside. Seller June sold at 34¾@35¼c, closing at the outside. Seller May was the same at cash No. 2, and there was only a shade of preference for high-mixed. Spot sales were reported of 50,000 bu high-mixed at 34⅞@35¼c; 2,400 bu new do at 33@33½c; 1,600 bu do new mixed at 33@33½c; 152,400 bu do No. 2 at 34¾@35c; 118,600 bu rejected at 31¼@34¼c; and 10,800 bu by sample at 25@37½c on track; 10,800 bu do at 32@35¼c free on board cars; and 1,600 bu do ears at 34c delivered. Total, 366,600 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active, opening dull and lower under large receipts and in sympathy with other grains, then rallied under an improved demand for cash and futures, the shorts taking hold freely during the last hour. Cash was bought to deliver on June contracts, and towards the last a shipping order was filled. June opened at 23c, declined to 22¾c, and closed at 22⅞@23c. July sold at 23¼@23½c down to 23¼c, and closed at 23¼c. August sold at 22¾c. Seller the month sold at 22⅝@22¾c down to 22½c, and closed with sellers at 23c. Rejected oats were slow at 20c. Samples were dull, only white oats being inquired for. Cash sales were reported of 61,000 bu No. 2 at 22½@23c; 600 bu rejected at 20c; 12,000 bu by sample at 15@25c on track; and 6,000 bu do at 23½@23½c free on board. Total, 80,200 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate request at a decline of 1½c per bu. The market weakened in sympathy with wheat, and under larger receipts and offerings with a limited inquiry. Sales were reported of 1,000 bu seller June at 50¼c and July at 49¾c. Cash sales were reported of 3,800 bu No. 2 at 50½@51c, outside in special house; 3,600 bu rejected at 45c; 600 bu by sample at 48½@51c on track. Total, 9,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet. The trading was chiefly in changing from July to August, the difference widening to 1¾c. The market was easier at 46c for car-lots of No. 2, and at the close a sale of a round lot, or seller the month, was reported at 46¾c. Futures were quoted as about 46@46½c for June and 48c for July, as a basis for changing, which was the only business done in these deals. Extra 3 was nominal at 38c and feed at 36c. No. 3 sold at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 46c; 400 bu No. 3 at 34c; 700 bu by sample at 32@46c on track; and 1,200 bu do at 42c free on board. Total, 2,700 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—$95,000 bu at 95½@95¾c for June and 92¾@93c for July.

Corn—70,000 bu at 35½c for June and 35¾c for July.

Oats—2,250 brls at 38.17½ for June and $8.47½ @8.50 for August.

Lard—750 tcs seller June at $6.40.

LATER.

Mess pork was easier, with sales reported of 2,500 brls at $8.17½ for June, $8.42½@8.47½ for August.

Lard was steady, with sales of 2,250 tcs at $6.40 cash, $6.40 for June; $6.60 for August, and $6.52½ for July.

Wheat was easier early and afterwards rallied. June sold at 94½@95c, and closed at 95¼c. July sold at 92¾@93c, and closed at 93c.

Corn was steady. July sold at 35¼@35c, and closed at 35¼c. August sold at 35¾c, and closed at 35½@35¾c. August ranged from 30¾@30¼c, and closed at the outside.

Oats were quiet at 22¾c for June and 23¼c for July. A charter was made for 27,000 bu oats to Buffalo.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $8.12½@8.17½ for June, $8.35@8.37½ for July, and $8.47½@8.50 for August. Sales 2,500 brls, at $8.17½ for June, $8.35 for July, and $8.47½@8.50 for August.

Lard was steady, at $6.40@6.42½ for June, $6.52½@6.55 for July, and $6.60@6.62½ for August. Sales 750 tcs at $6.42½ for June and $6.62½ for August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM COR

CRAWFORD.

Another Weak Witness to Bolster Up His Alibi.

Closing Speeches for the Defense and the Prosecution.

The Jury Agreed as to Guilt but Not as to the Penalty.

The Crawford trial was resumed yesterday morning in the Criminal Court in the presence of a larger audience than on any of the previous days of the trial of this interesting case.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. Van Buren, instead of setting out on his closing address to the jury, arose and asked leave to introduce the testimony of another witness for the purpose of showing that No. 135 Milwaukee avenue was a three-story brick house, rented to [illegible] tenants, and that the young woman whom Crawford claimed to have visited on the night of July 9, 1877, resided in one of the tenements.

Mr. Mills objected, for the reason that No. 135 Milwaukee avenue had nothing to do with the case, Crawford having sworn positively that the house from which he took the young lady was No. 133.

Judge Moore decided to admit the testimony, and ordered that the witness be sworn.

A woman in black—a frequent visitor in the [illegible]—stepped up, was sworn, and took the stand. She gave her name as

MISS D. EMERY,

and said she was a daughter of Philip A. Emery, residing at No. 135 Milwaukee avenue. She knew the defendant, having first met him at a Tabernacle sociable. She had known him over a year, and saw him at the Adelphi some time in July, 1877, but could not fix the precise date. At that time he was accompanied by a young woman who lived at No. [illegible] Milwaukee avenue, but witness did not know the young lady's name. Whoever she was, she was now dead.

On cross-examination, witness stated that she had frequently visited the jail in company with a young married woman named Sprague, who went there for the purpose of seeing Crawford. Witness herself had no particular reason for going other than to accompany Mrs. Sprague. She was unable to say how often she had visited the jail, but thought she had certainly been there at least six times. She had even been there since Crawford gave his testimony Thursday afternoon, calling there about 6 o'clock in the evening, in company with Mrs. Sprague. She could not tell in what part of the house Crawford sat that night at the Adelphi—whether in the gallery or the parquette. She did not speak to him, and he merely bowed to her.

Having thus attempted to prop up his very weak alibi,

MR. VAN BUREN

started out on his argument. He apparently thought it incumbent on himself to caution the jury against being unduly influenced by the eloquence of the State's Attorney, and in doing so he read an extract from a recent decision by Judge McAllister, in which that judicial officer had confessed to having been carried away by Mr. Mills' eloquence, and, presuming the jury had been likewise affected, had ordered a new trial in the case at bar. All this, urged Mr. Van Buren, should warn the jury not to be swayed by the eloquence of the State's Attorney as well as make them exceedingly careful in deciding a case involving the life of a human being. Mr. Van Buren paid his respects to McDonald, just from the Penitentiary, and particularly to Fitzgerald, whose testimony was commented upon at great length—his story that he was an honest working man, and yet that he sat up that night till nearly 1 o'clock; that he heard the shot fired and saw the man fall, and that he betook himself to bed without putting forth the least effort to reach Shanley, see how badly he was hurt, or do anything to assist him. Mr. Van Buren could not believe that the City of Chicago could contain such a moral monster as that. Either Fitzgerald was so drunk that he knew nothing about the murder, or else his story was fabricated because he did not dare reveal the horrible truth. The stories of Fitzgerald and Gannon contradicted each other. Either Fitzgerald lied, or Gannon did, and Mr. Van Buren's opinion was that both of them lied. This brought him down to Gannon, and Mr. Mills' [illegible] of that now useful witness in the form of the old indictment against him. This James Gannon—this now pale-faced pet of the State's Attorney—was still in the iron grasp of the law, and could even now be punished for the crime charged in the indictment. In law, Gannon was a competent witness, but it remained with the jury to say whether the testimony of one who was swearing to save his own neck was worthy of credence or not.

At this point the Court took a recess for one hour.

In the afternoon Mr. Van Buren went on with his argument. He could not forget Gannon, whose general character for infamy, coupled with the fact that he had been accused of this very crime, was, he claimed, enough to impeach his testimony. Gannon and Fitzgerald were the only two witnesses that even pretended to identify Crawford, and upon their opposite statements the whole case hinged. There had been notable instances of mistaken identity and purely circumstantial evidence by which innocent men had been convicted and punished. Aside from all the testimony introduced by the defense to prove an alibi, the jury could not say that there was not a reasonable doubt as to whether Crawford was the man who was there and who fired the shot. Mr. Van Buren reviewed at length the testimony of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Morton, Crawford, the hack-driver, and Miss Emery, all of whom were, of course, reliable people who never could tell a lie. And then the counsel turned to McDonald, who was denominated a miscreant, and in whose face, according to Mr. Van Buren, lurked everything that [illegible]. His own testimony was contradicted by that of all the others, who placed the time of the murder at about half-past 12, while this felon from the Penitentiary swore that at that hour Crawford was in the wagon with him. His testimony was, in fact, so transparently false that it should be dismissed with contempt. Its introduction only showed the desperate straits in which the State's Attorney was placed when he took this felon from his work in the Penitentiary workshop and brought him into court and placed him before twelve decent men to swear to the truth before High heaven. Why, such a man, for the price of a ride from Joliet, would swear away the lives of half the people of the North Side. In conclusion, Mr. Van Buren claimed that he had not only shown a reasonable doubt as to Crawford's guilt, but that he had clearly shown that he was innocent, and again solemnly warned the jury not to be swayed by the fervor and eloquence of the State's Attorney into outraging justice and decency by condemning to death this defendant on the evidence adduced.

MR. MILLS

began his closing address at about a quarter to 4 o'clock. He realized that he was surrounded by embarrassing circumstances. Counsel had [illegible] repeatedly to warn twelve judicially-minded men against his eloquence. The compliment might be genuine, and it might be for the purpose of prejudicing the case of the State. The jury could judge of that. Judge McAllister's unexpected and unmerited compliment had been dwelt upon. That compliment he esteemed as one of the richest legacies he could hand down to posterity, but the use of the paper in such a connection was not only unusual and in violation of proper practice, but really a half insult to the judgment and intelligence of the jury. Such an unmerited compliment and such an insult he [illegible], because that compliment involved an [illegible] his conscience and his honor as a man. He was under an oath as solemn as that of any of the jurors to see that fair dealing and justice were carried out. When he should have closed his labors in this case the decision would rest with the jury, and, leaving it with them, conscious of having done his duty fully and fearlessly, and yet with malice towards none, he could go home to sleep with a conscience void of offense. These were no times for sentimentalism, for undue exercise of merciful feelings. There were times when bad men should feel the iron grip of law placed on their shoulders, else where would we drift? It was not that the [illegible] widow bore any malice to Joseph Crawford, but that Joseph Crawford was guilty of the highest crime known to the law, and that he must suffer the penalty of the law, the penalty fixed by the Almighty against [illegible]. When Joseph Crawford shot William Shanley he shot at humanity, and into the face of God Himself.

Mr. Mills passed on to a detailed statement of the facts directly connected with the murder. Two things stood out clear and distinct: the murderer had a loaded weapon in his hand, and a white handkerchief about his neck. [illegible] fourth man,—the one with [illegible] and the white handkerchief! [illegible], the defense's witness, would neither [illegible] nor that it was not, and, [illegible] to all the testimony, it was not Gannon, [illegible] himself, nor O'Boyle. There was one thing utterly unaccounted for by the defense—the meeting of Crawford and Martin that night. An attack had been made on the people's witness, Fitzgerald, who had virtually been accused of perjury. This witness was either a harmless, innocent, truthful boy, or an almost murderous knave and heartless perjurer. But what possible motive on his part to swear away the life of one who was nothing to him, and in whose death on the scaffold he could have no interest? There was no reason, no cause, no motive for such deliberate perjury. This murder, it must be remembered, occurred nearly a year ago, and slight discrepancies as to localities, exact places of meeting, and even the details of conversations, were not to be wondered at. The testimony of Gannon and Fitzgerald was uncontradictory, save in one single point: that Gannon testified that he, O'Boyle, and Crawford were in the southwest corner, whereas Fitzgerald testified that he, alone, was on that corner, and that Gannon, O'Boyle, and Crawford were on the southwest corner. Both of those witnesses, Mr. Mills believed, gave the truth as they understood the facts, although Gannon in his bewilderment and excitement knew not the precise fact about the location, or else forgot just where they were. The usually fair counsel on the other side had pretended to read the indictment against Gannon, but he had strangely enough omitted to read all the four counts in that indictment in which the shot was separately charged to each of the four boys, Crawford, Gannon, O'Boyle, and Martin. It was never pretended that Gannon actually fired the shot, but that he was present when the murder was committed, and was in the eye of the law equally guilty with the rest. On Gannon's trial the sole question was whether Gannon conspired with the other three to rob Shanley. The jury were not satisfied that he did, disagreed, and Gannon was not convicted. Fitzgerald and Gannon stood together then, by George Martin, and around his story planted the two great corroborations of the truth in this case. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, for the defense, while denying that she knew Crawford was there, did know that fact, and her denial convicted this defendant. That she could have distinguished O'Boyle, Gannon, and Martin in that buggy, standing there five minutes, only two feet off, and not have distinguished and remembered Crawford, was simply incredible. The idea that she could say this mysterious fourth man's shoulders were larger than those of the other, and yet could not remember the features of his pale face, was preposterous. If Joseph Crawford were not there that night, where on earth was he? A weak attempt had been made to break the force of the crushing weight of testimony by proving an alibi. Where was the Clark street restaurant-keeper? Where the effort to produce him, to confirm Crawford's testimony? Where, also, was the House of David man? Where were the others? Where was Mrs. Riebling, who, according to Crawford, could confirm his story? There either was no such person, or he had not seen her that night. Where was the lady on West Washington street? It was no feeling of honor on his part—no delicacy about these witnesses being brought into connection with this case—that prevented his bringing them into court to swear in proof of the alibi that would save his life. There was only one explanation: there were no such witnesses, or they were unable to support his claim. His story about being in the West Madison Street Station at 8 o'clock the next night was contradicted by the clear, plain statement of the station-keeper and by that of McDonald. At 8 o'clock that night he was speeding his way out of the city to hide himself and slink away from the scene of his guilt. And so with the whole story of the alibi. Being a made-up story from beginning to end, the perjury of the defense proved the guilt of the murderer. The Miss Emery introduced to bear out the story about seeing Crawford at the Adelphi on the night of the 9th of July was one of that morbid class always ready to extend sympathy to murderers. Her story was wholly false. Counsel for defense had stated that he called on her in the morning, and yet on the stand she said she had conversed with no one. [Laughter.] The only one she said she had conversed with on the subject was her father. She was, in short, flatly contradicted. She stated that when she went to the jail Thursday night with Mrs. Sprague, she neither spoke to Crawford nor to Mrs. Sprague, in reference to her knowledge of the Adelphi story.

Mr. Mills here referred to McDonald's appearance in court, and the change in the hue of the prisoner's face at that moment to the color of the ceiling. He well knew what he had told McDonald in that grain-wagon that night, and his face paled as he beheld the witness who knew the truth. If McDonald's story was not true, why did not the defense produce Mrs. McCarty to contradict his story and show that Crawford was not there that memorable night? No effort had been made by the defense to produce her. If Crawford was innocent, why did he flee from the city in which the murder was committed, and not return until brought here by an officer of the law? There were many proofs of guilt in this case, and not the least among them was the evidence of flight. All there was of the defense, the alibi being destroyed, was the defendant's own denial, and yet counsel came before an intelligent jury with the plea that he should go free. The only question, it seemed, was as to what penalty should be inflicted. What should be done with the highwayman, the thug that paced the streets, armed with pistol or knife, with ruffianism that mocked at law, assassins that waylaid people on their way home at night? What should be done with Joseph Crawford, who, in the phrase of the highwayman, said to his companions, "Here's a bloke; let's hang him up," walked up to William Shanley, put his hand on his shoulder, demanded his money, and, with one movement of his finger, pulled the trigger, and sent William Shanley's soul to its eternal home. Passion was the motive that inspired the murder of Hugh McConville. The only motive in this case was the greed for a few paltry, hard-earned dollars. It was as cruel a murder as ever made the heart sick. The jury should rise, said Mr. Mills, in conclusion, to the height of the occasion, and, looking upon an outraged law, a frightened people, crime rampant, a man guilty of the most atrocious murder, they should fearlessly and religiously, as men and as citizens, see to it that this great waiting people, breathless with anxiety, and that this great majestic law, which protected them, were not disappointed by their verdict.

THE COURT

then delivered his instructions to the jury, those for the prosecution being, for the most part, the usual directions as to the statutory definitions of murder, assault, and robbery; the guilt of all the parties to a conspiracy resulting in the death of the one conspired against; the credibility of a defendant's testimony, which was to be accepted and given as much weight as that of any other witness and no more; and the caution against the jury's going outside the evidence to hunt up reasonable doubts.

The instructions for the defense were, in brief, that the jury must be convinced of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; that the defendant must be identified beyond a reasonable doubt; that the jury, in determining the facts, must take into consideration the relative situation of the parties, including the witnesses, the means of the latter for ascertaining the fact, and the fact that the murder occurred in the night; the instruction as to the credibility of the defendant's testimony,—an instruction to the effect that, if the jury believed Gannon to be interested in the case, that interest might be taken into consideration in arriving at the amount of credibility to be given to his testimony; that, if they believed Gannon and Fitzgerald swore falsely on every material point, they were to reject their testimony, unless corroborated by other and reliable testimony; that, if there was any reasonable theory of the defendant's innocence, supported by the evidence, the jury must adopt it and find the defendant not guilty; and, finally, if, after weighing all the evidence in the case, the jury found a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, they must find him not guilty.

THE JURY RETIRED

at about a quarter to 5 o'clock. There were the usual varying guesses among those who remained in the court-room as to the way the case would go, and, as usual, the time wore heavily and slowly away. Judge Moore left about 7 o'clock, with instructions to the attorneys to send for him in case a decision was arrived at up to 11 o'clock.

Up to a late hour last night the jury had not fully agreed upon a verdict. It is surmised that there is no dispute as to the guilt, but that there is not yet harmony as to the penalty—whether he shall be hanged or sent to the Penitentiary for life.

The Electric Light in a Theatre.

Electric light has been employed for the first time to illuminate a theatre. The *American Register* says the Chatelet Theatre at Paris is lighted on the system in use for the lamp-posts on the Place de l'Opera. For some months past the inventor, M. Jablochkoff, and M. Castellano, the manager of the Chatelet Theatre, have been attempting experiments that have finally succeeded, and now the dazzling electric light throws its brilliant radiance over the ballets, and the principal effects of the spectacular fairy pieces now being played at the Chatelet. On the evening of the 7th of May an experiment was made of the electric light from lamp-posts in front of the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange, London. The light was so bright and clear that a newspaper could be read at a distance of fifty feet. To temper its intensity milk-white shades were used. A spectator described it as fifty moon-power light. It is coming into general use in Paris for lighting public squares, gardens and great areas, railroad depots, and factories. Building operations can be carried on under its sun-like radiance by night as well as by day.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 31.—Down—Props Europe, Wissahickon, Fountain City, Sciota, Lewis, Gilbert; schr Acontias.

Up—Props St. Joseph, Fletcher and consort, N. Mills and barges, Passaic and barges, E. B. Hale and tow; schrs H. J. Webb, Alva Bradley, Escanaba, H. C. Richards, E. A. Nicholson, D. E. Bailey, Granger, Cossack.

Wind—Northwest, gentle; weather—fine.

PORT HURON, May 31—10 p. m.—Passed Up—Props Colorado, Arabia, Quebec, Mary, Mills, Nebraska, Cormorant and consort, Ohio and barges, Alleghany and barges, B. W. Jenness and barges; schrs Erie Belle, P. L. Marsh, Frank Crawford.

Down—Props Montana, Japan, Wissahickon, Europe, Fountain City, Swan and consort, D. M. Wilson with S. Minch and Frank Perew; schrs L. Manna, Brooklyn, Evergreen, with North Light.

Weather—Clear.

Tug Minnie Walker got a line in her wheel and went ashore and filled with water at Grand Bend, Canada shore of Lake Huron, yesterday. She was towing a lighter loaded with wood.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 31.—The little Canadian tug Wright, of Montreal, went ashore above Kettle Point yesterday, and is full of water. It appears she was towing a lighter, when she got a line in her wheel and drifted helplessly on to the beach. The Captain is here looking for assistance.

ANOTHER NEW PROPELLER.

The new prop Delaware, built for the Anchor Line at Cleveland by Quale & Sons, was launched successfully Wednesday, in the presence of several thousands of persons. The dimensions of the craft are 278 feet over all, 250 feet keel, register length, 252½ feet; 36 feet beam and 12 feet 3 inches depth of hold. She is built to carry about 1,500 tons. The main deck is arranged and fitted with double hatches and all appurtenances needed complete. The propeller wheel measures 11 feet in diameter, and 15 feet pitch. The engine has a high pressure cylinder, 24 inches in diameter and 48 inches stroke, and a low pressure cylinder, 48 inches in diameter and 48 inches stroke. The main shaft is 10 inches in diameter and about 45 feet long, connected by cross-couplings. The crank is double. The general style is similar to the engines used on the Avon and Waverly. The boiler measures 9¼ feet in the diameter of the shell, and 18 feet long, having a double furnace and steam chimney, with a suitable number of main flues and return tubes. The shell is composed of half-inch iron, double riveted. The engines cost $21,000. The total cost of the boat is $100,000. She will be commanded by Capt. Christy, late of the China.

THE WRECKING QUESTION AGAIN.

Vessel men at this port—Canadians among others—unite in pronouncing the "instructions" from the Dominion Government Minister of Customs or Marine in regard to wrecking as perfectly absurd. Those instructions actually require any tug Captain who is called upon to render assistance to a vessel in distress to report to the Customs Collector and obtain his permission, no matter whether said Captain be in command of a Canadian or foreign tug. So, if a ship is about to go down in Canadian waters, and the lives of those on board are in imminent danger, a wrecking-tug-master, in order to rescue them, would have to find and report to the Custom-House officer. The whole business is an absurdity that cannot be too strongly condemned, and demonstrates the weakness of the Canadian Council that gave such inhuman and niggardly instructions.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The steam-barge Dover ran into the dock near Halsted street bridge yesterday, and, besides laying that structure open a few feet, knocked her stern off.

The tug Winslow left Detroit Thursday for Pilot Island, to rescue the schr A. Rust, if she is worth the task. A complete outfit of wrecking apparatus was taken along for the purpose.

The revenue-cutter Johnson returned to Milwaukee Thursday from her cruise down Lake Michigan, and in winding in that harbor had several buckets knocked off one of her wheels by contact with some old piling.

Thursday the schr Three Bells was reported hard aground between the two lights, below Detroit. She went on some time during Wednesday night. The vessel was bound up, loaded with coal. The tug Colman offered her assistance, but, as no answer was returned, went on her way.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet yesterday and firm at 2c asked, with 1⅞c freely bid. Carriers expect to get an advance, as they look for large deliveries of grain to parties who will probably want to ship it at once, and the fleet here is said to be rather a small one. Charters were made for 115,000 bu corn and 57,000 bu oats. To Buffalo: Schr Queen City, corn at 1⅞c; schr Woodruff, (substituted for C. B. Jones) corn at 2c; schrs Flying Mist and E. M. Davidson, oats on private terms. To Oswego: Schr N. Wilder, corn at 4½c. To Ogdensburg: Schr Nassau, corn through.

Yesterday the schr Grace Murray was taken for 225,000 feet of lumber, from Pensaukee to Chicago, at $1.12½ per 1,000 feet. This is a lower figure than was obtained about a week ago. The schr Charles Luling was chartered to carry a hold full of lumber at $1 per 1,000 feet, and a deck load of timber at $1.25 per 1,000 feet, from Ludington to Chicago. Her capacity is 220,000 feet.

BAD BUSINESS.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* of yesterday has something to say on an unpleasant subject, thus: "How it is that vessels can keep running at the present low rates is more than we can comprehend. Perhaps they are looking forward to prosperous times in the dim future, and are running now simply to keep their hand in. At the present rates on grain from Chicago, an ordinary sized vessel cannot make a cent, but on the contrary must lose. The present rate on corn from Chicago to Buffalo is 1⅞c. A few days ago the steam-barge Chauncy Hurlbut was chartered at that figure. Her owners are the Messrs. Candler Bros. of this city—careful, prudent men. They state that even at 2c they will lose just $27 on a trip. Their barge will carry 40,000 bu. According to their statement, it will cost not less than $825 to make a trip. At the above rate for her cargo she will receive $750, a loss in expense of $75. Interested ones can draw their own conclusions."

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, May 31.—Arrived—Neptune, Joliet, 5,700 bu corn; Montauk, Lockport, 625 brls flour, 112,400 lbs meal; Lockport, Lockport, 3,600 bu corn, 1,400 bu oats from Romeo; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats from Romeo; Novelty and barge Chillicothe, 10,800 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, May 31—10 p. m.—Arrived—Mayflower, Peru, 6,000 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Serman, Buffalo Rock, 5,800 bu corn.

Cleared—City of Henry, Henry, 24,906 ft lumber; China, Sparland, 13,923 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles, 8,000 lath; 44,000 lath Lacon; Chicago Belle, Sparland, 93,840 ft lumber; Montauk, Lockport, 4,554 bu wheat.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 31.—The receipts of grain at this port for the month of May reached 10,107,433 bu; shipments by canal for May, 13,095,000.

Lake Freights—Nominal; 3c on coal to Chicago and Milwaukee; vessels scarce; no charters reported.

Cleared for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m.—Props W. T. Graves, merchandise, Toledo; Philadelphia, merchandise; Jay Gould, merchandise, Chicago; Idaho, Duluth; schrs New London, 1,500 brls cement, Cleveland; Dacotah, Saginaw; Lyman Casey and Covicau, Toledo; R. B. Hayes and R. Winslow, 1,500 tons of coal; Thomas Sheldon, 1,200 tons of coal; Golden Rule, Chicago; barges American, Grant, W. L. Peck, Saginaw.

MORE FAST TIME.

Capt. Goldsmith, of the stmr Jay Cooke, states that the stmr Western Metropolis, on one occasion during the season of 1859 or '60, made the run from Buffalo to Cleveland, a distance of 152¼ miles, in eight hours and eighteen minutes, and that she repeatedly beat the express train between those two points, which had only three stops to make, and whose time was eight hours and thirty minutes. He further states that she has made the run from Cleveland to Fairport, a distance of thirty miles, in one hour and thirty minutes. Capt. Goldsmith commanded the Western Metropolis during almost her entire career.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 31.—Arrived—Prop Superior; schrs Sandusky, J. G. Harrison.

Cleared—Props D. W. Rust, S. Chamberlain, W. L. Wetmore; schrs H. R. Newcomb, John Martin, Brunette.

Passed Up—Prop Pacific.

Weather—Fine.

Wind—South, fresh.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Grain Freights—Dull and weak at 2½c to Buffalo. Charters to Buffalo—Schr Kate Winslow, 47,000 bu wheat on New York through rate; prop Nebraska, mixed cargo of wheat, rye, and corn at 2½c for wheat and 3c for rye and corn.

A SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Last year there was no regular schedule of rates of marine insurance on grain transported by inland navigation, and the result was great confusion. To settle matters this year a meeting of representatives of a number of marine-insurance companies located in various parts of the Union has been held in this city, and a schedule agreed upon. The new rates are on the basis of 40 cents per 100 pounds on steam vessels, and 50 cents on sailing vessels from Buffalo. It goes into effect to-morrow, and is to hold good until the close of navigation. Marine insurance men who did not take part in the meeting say the schedule will not be adhered to for any length of time.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

"Awful dull" are the words most in use along the docks, and "What are we coming to?" the leading question.

The fine stmr Flora arrived from Milwaukee yesterday, in charge of Capt. Trowel, and she will enter on her excursion trips to-morrow.

The prop R. C. Brittain made her first appearance of the season in this port yesterday. She has been painted and put in fine trim for the route between Chicago and Saugatuck. Capt. R. C. Brittain commands her.

ELSEWHERE.

The scow Milton will be sold by the United States Marshal at Milwaukee, June 10.

The big tugs A. J. Smith and Moore have been down to Buffalo looking for something to do.

The stmr Tewenaw will take the Cleveland geological excursionists from that port to Lake Superior June 11.

It is thought the hull of the wrecked tug Prindiville will pay for a rebuild, and her owner may do it at no distant day.

Stress of weather last week compelled the schr M. L. Collins, en route from Milwaukee to Traverse for wood on owner's account, to seek shelter in Sheboygan harbor, and while lying there Capt. Oertling chartered the vessel for wheat from that port to Buffalo at 2½c. She got loaded and sailed Saturday.

The Milwaukee branch of the Chicago Seamen's Union, at a meeting held Wednesday evening, elected the following officers: President, Thomas Dempsey; Vice-President, Charles Miller; Financial Secretary, A. F. Brigham; Recording Secretary, Peter Snell; Treasurer, laid over; Warden, George Smith. Wages for all classes of vessels were fixed at $1.50 per day.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Prop Dover, Depere, pig iron, Union Rolling Mills.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr Skylark, Cedar River, lumber, Mud Lake.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Hawkins, Portage Pier, bark, Division street.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Schr Edna, Port Washington, stone, Erie street.
Schr Success, Fish Creek, wood, Rush street.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, no orders.
Schr R. Knapp, South Manitou, fish, State street.
Schr Capulla, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Elva, McCarty's Pier, wood, Rush street.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, wood, Western avenue.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, coal, Clybourne avenue.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Fourteenth street.
Prop Brittan, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Schr Wollin, Holland, lumber, Sixteenth street.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr D. R. Blake, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted street.
Schr Nellie Wilder, Buffalo, light, Sixteenth street.
Schr H. Fisher, Holland, wood, North avenue.
Schr Little Georgy, Muskegon, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Clayton Belle, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr May Queen, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr D. A. Wells, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Stmr Flora, Milwaukee, light, Clark street.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr E. Ellinwood, Muskegon, lumber, Gas-House slip.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr G. Ellen, Manistee, ties, Rock Island Railroad.
Schr Golden West, Erie, coal, North avenue.
Schr Metropolis, Elk Rapids, pig iron, North Branch Mills.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries, LaSalle street.
Prop Skylark, Michigan City, sundries, State street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Butcher Boy, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr George B. Sloan, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie M. Peterson, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburg, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Jennie Mathews, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats.
Schr San Diego, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat.
Schr Pathfinder, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Guiding Star, Sarnia, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Two Fannies, Escanaba, light.
Schr H. C. Cameron, Goderich, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr R. B. Brace, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburg, 13,000 bu corn.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Sarnia, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr J. P. March, Erie, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Maggie Dall, Ludington, light.
Schr Australia, Ludington, light.
Schr Wollin, Saugatuck, light.
Schr M. Mueller, Manistee, light.
Schr Kewaunee, Manistee, light.
Schr Davidson, Muskegon, light.
Schr John Miner, Cedar River, light.
Schr Moore, Manistee, light.
Schr Joseph Dresden, Manistee, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr J. P. De Coudres, Manistee, light.
Schr Dawn, Manistee, light.
Schr Iroquois, Muskegon, light.
Schr George Douseman, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, light.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. Bates, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tempest, Black Creek, light.
Schr Jane Ralston, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Two Fannies, Escanaba, light.
Schr Fleetwing, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, light.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.
Schr Topsey, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Michaelson, Manistee, light.
Schr Nellie Hammond, DePere, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Manistee, light.
Schr Game Cock, Manistee, light.
Schr J. Catchpole, Manistee, light.
Schr Amoskeag, Muskegon, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr St. Cloud, Sheboygan, light.
Schr A. M. Beers, Sheboygan, light.
Schr H. Rand, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. B. Hold, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Jacksonport, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.

POLITICAL.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 31.—The Democratic Convention adjourned *sine die* last night. Following is the platform:

The Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, reasserting the principles adopted in our Convention of 1876, do resolve and declare:

1. That the Democratic and Conservative party of law and order is the only party of the Constitution, and to its patriotic and unceasing efforts under the blessings of God is due the final defeat of the Radical leaders in their wicked designs manifested from the inception of the reconstruction to destroy the peace, happiness, and prosperity of both races in the South by involving them in ceaseless turmoil and collision.

2. That the financial distress, extending in many localities to misery and want, is the necessary outgrowth of the profligate expenditures, fraudulent practices, and class legislation which has marked the course of the Republican party; that by creating new and useless officers, and endowing those already created with princely perquisites inconsistent with the simplicity of our system of Government, they have organized an army of officials now attaining a strength which Daniel Webster warned us forty years ago would endanger the liberties of our people.

3. We denounce the methods, these measures, and the men who are responsible for them, as unworthy the support of an honest and free people.

4. We congratulate the whole people of Alabama upon the reign of good will and reconciliation, the sense of liberty and security which pervade the entire limits of the State, and, while we renew the pledge of protection to all colored people, we recognize and hold essential that, without abridging the rights of any class, these great results have been achieved and can alone be maintained by the union of the great governing race, the white people of the land.

5. That it is the purpose of the Democratic and Conservative party of this State to preserve inviolate its obligations to the people and to the bona fide creditors of the State.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 31.—The Joliet *Phœnix*, edited by the eccentric J. S. McDonald, of Lockport, heretofore an independent newspaper, has hoisted the Republican colors, and advocates the renomination of the Hon. P. C. Hayes for Congressman from this district. The General, although a new member, has made a satisfactory record, and there will not only be little or no opposition to his renomination in Will, Grundy, and Kendall Counties, but he is also the first choice of a majority of the party in La Salle County.

NATIONALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 31.—The Nationals held a County convention here to-day, and chose ten delegates to represent the county at the coming State Convention at Grand Rapids. Delegates were also chosen for the Congressional Convention which meets here in June. The attendance was light.

AN EXPEDITION.

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 31.—A company of stampeders, about 200 in number, well-armed and provisioned for two months, will start from this vicinity either to-morrow or Sunday for the Little Missouri River, where, it has been reported for some time, a rich mining country exists.

A MANIFEST ABSURDITY.

It is manifestly absurd to claim for a mere stimulant tonic and alterative properties. Yet this is what is daily done by the venders of cheap local bitters, colored to make them look attractive, and agreeably flavored, but the alcoholic basis of which is of the vilest and most hurtful description. The transcendent success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading alterative tonic of the United States, has induced many of these compounders of drams in disguise to attempt the counterfeiting of this standard medicine, but their efforts have never proved successful on a large scale, and they have themselves in many instances notoriously "come to grief," through the instrumentality of the law. The genuine Bitters have, indeed, a spirituous basis, but they are emphatically a medicine, since their botanic ingredients are signally efficacious in overcoming and preventing chills and fever, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, and many other disorders.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PIGEON COVE HOUSE,

Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass. Open June 1. This is one of the pleasantest houses on the New England Coast. MRS. E. S. ROBINSON & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK HALL.

50 cents. 75 cents.

JOSEPH

"Strikers and Communists."

COOK,

Wednesday Evening, June 5, 1878.

"The Greatest Living Scholar and Orator."

Reserved Seats at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore.

50 cents. 75 cents.

LINCOLN PAVILION.

This (Saturday) Evening, June 1, 1878, at 8 p. m.,

GRAND OPENING OF THE CONCERT SEASON.

Weather permitting, by

GEO. LOESCH'S CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,

Consisting of 30 of Chicago's Best Musicians.

Regular Concerts every Wednesday and Saturday evening. Admission, 25 cts.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, May 27, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. First week of an entirely new and original drama, entitled

HURRICANES,

By the author of Saratoga, Mr. BRONSON HOWARD, written expressly for the

New York Park Theatre Comedy Company,

And cast to its Entire Strength.

In rehearsal, the Great London Success, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

Sunday, June 2—Benefit of BLISS WHITAKER.

Monday, June 10—Union Square Theatre Company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening during the week and SATURDAY MATINEE, Grand Production of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

ENTIRE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY!

PLANTATION JUBILEE SINGERS!

100 GENUINE FREEDMEN!

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

CARD.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER beg to announce that the usual SUMMER SEASON of the

Regular Union Square Theatre Co.

At Hooley's Theatre,

WILL COMMENCE JUNE 10.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

A NEW OLIO OF SPECIALTY STARS.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. REDUCED PRICES. GREAT SHOW.

THE BRENNANS, EDITH LYSLE,
CAPT. GEO. LIABLE, HELENE SMITH,
BABY McDONALD, WAIDE AND LA CLEDE,
LILLIE CLIFFORD, JAS. McDONALD,
THE HUGHES, THE WOODS,

And a host of others. Prices only 15, 25, and 35 cents.

M'CORMICK HALL.

SHANNON MATINEE

TO-DAY at 2 o'clock p. m. Popular Prices—Children, 15 cts; Adults, 25 cts. This wonderful

CHILD ORATOR

Will also appear

TO-NIGHT,

In new and varied selections. Tickets 50 cts; for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, as heretofore.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.......Proprietor and Manager.

Last Great Saturday Matinee and Night of

RICE'S EXTRAVAGANZA COMBINATION.

This Superb Organization in the new Extravaganza,

CONRAD THE CORSAIR,

And His Blooming Bride, with its Wealth of Attractions, Great Cast of Characters, and Mr. Sol Smith Russell.

Monday—Return of Mr. Stevens in "UNKNOWN."

RIBBONS, LEATHER GOODS, &c.

STINE'S!

RED TRADE MARK STAR

GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORE.

Our New Departure a grand success, as shown by the crowds that visit this Popular Store daily, tells the tale.

OUR MOTTO:

Good Goods, Low Prices, and Accommodating Clerks, we try to make friends of all our patrons, as our prosperity depends upon it, and we have succeeded.

SPECIALTIES for the COMING WEEK.

Department 3.
Line of Ribbons, Ties, Hosiery, Hdkfs. at prices within the reach of everybody.

Department 9.
In this dep't we make Leather goods a specialty; Sachels from 33c to $10.39 each. Albums of all styles and prices. Pocket-books, Card-cases, Glove and Hdkf. Boxes in the latest designs.

Department 11.
Full line of "Thomson's" Corsets from 88c upward; also full line of Woven Corsets at sweeping reductions from former prices.

Department 13.
Silver-plated ware, "Rogers'" and other popular makes; in table cutlery we are offering special inducements, and persons in search of these goods will save money by getting prices.

Department 15.
Your special attention is called to our fine line of Kid Gloves in this dept. All popular makes can be found; also full line of Silk Mitts in all shades, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves; a special line at 11c a pair.

Department 17.
Glassware, Vases, Toilet Sets, and Lava ware. We have the best assortment in the city, and offer special inducements.

Department 19.
Standard Books, Autograph and Scrap Albums, Scrap and Decorating Pictures, Views, Velvet Frames and Easels in the latest novelties, and low prices guaranteed.

Department 21.
Brackets, Chromos, Looking-Glasses, Panel Pictures, Mottoes of all kinds, Walnut Picture and Motto Frames. We manufacture all of the above goods, and can make to order any style desirable on short notice.

Department 25.
Japanese Ware and Screens. We desire to call your special attention to this dep't, as we keep a full line. Also Chinese Curiosities that are elegant to behold, and at very low prices.

We receive New Goods daily in all our departments, and prices always "Lower than the Lowest."

S. M. WYMAN, Proprietor.

122 and 124 State-st., just North of Madison

FURNACES.

Heating and Ventilation

FIRST PREMIUM CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Boynton's Furnaces

For Hard or Soft Coal or Wood. 78 Styles and Sizes.

30,000 IN USE.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

FINANCIAL.

$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.

The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about $100 made recently returned over $1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.—*New York Tribune.*

MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL.]

BEAUTY:

OR, THE

Secret of a Fair Face.

An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is.

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA BALM

The MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 24, 1878.

Bartlett, Butman & Parker:

Having suffered over thirty years with a serious scrotal rupture, part of the time unable to work, and having failed during that time to find a Truss that would hold securely, I finally bought one of your "Common Sense Trusses," which in four months cured me entirely, having had no occasion to wear it for the past two years. Yours truly, E. WORMLEY.

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER. Office, 58 State-st., Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, instruments for deformities, etc.

The proper adjustment of a Truss is itself an art requiring both science and skill, only acquired by experience.

Manufactory established in 1846.

Offices established in Chicago twelve years.

SHOES.

OUR Spring Trade has increased wonderfully; and why? Because we sell

LADIES

$5.00 Fine French Kid Button or Side Lace for......$4.00
$4.50 Fine Straight Goat Button or Side Lace for......$3.50
$4.00 A 1 Curra Kid Button or Side Lace for......$3.00
$4.00 Fine Oil Goat Button or Side Lace for......$2.75

FANCY SLIPPERS and LOW WALKING SHOES in GREAT VARIETY, and VERY CHEAP.

M. WHEELER & CO.,

74 E. Madison-st.

Sole Agents for "Haggerd's" Celebrated Spanish Arched Instep Shoe and Slippers.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

OIL STOVES.

OIL ALL KINDS OF STOVES

PRICES—Single Burner, 75c, $1 and $1.50; Double, $2, $2, $2.50, $4, &c. Wicks, 25c a doz. Two-hole tops, $1.50 and $2.00. Broilers and Flat-Heaters, 50c; Steamers, 75c; Tea-kettles, 65c. At THE OIL-STOVE STORE, 109 State St. Directly opposite the Boston Store.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,

a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, $1 per Box; Six Boxes, $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use. Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York.

WILBUR MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, 125 State-st., Room 24. Uses no Medicine. Cures all Diseases. Refers to hundreds of cured. Send for circular.

NEURALGIA HEADACHE, CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, and all nervous affections are cured immediately by DR. CRONIER'S ANTI-NEURALGIC PILLS. Sold in Paris at Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price ($1.25) by E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally prescribed by the Faculty).—A Laxative, Refreshing, and Medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of Constipation, Headaches, Bile, Hemorrhoids, etc. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives), is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

JAPANESE SCREENS.

J A T A DOYLE'S HOUSEHOLD JAPANESE SCREENS, All kinds, Wholesale and Retail. GARDNER HOUSE, Chicago. MATHEWS BROS. & CO., Milwaukee.

SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINES

"ARE THE BEST."

Ask to see them, or address WEED S. M. CO., N. E. cor. State and Van Buren-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BIRDS.

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds. Goldfish & Aquariums. FRED KAEMPFER, 137 Clark-st. Taxidermists' Materials, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!!

JOHNSON'S

New Method for Thorough Base.

By A. N. Johnson ($1.00).

A remarkably clear, easy, and thorough method of learning to play CHURCH MUSIC, GLEE MUSIC, and all Music containing CHORDS, or that has *Four or more Parts*. All who play for other people to sing need to learn to play *Chords*, and these instructions, which are simplicity itself, and these exercises, will enable one to do it, even without a teacher, thus greatly enriching the fulness of the Organ or Piano playing. Order by full title, *Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base.*

Winner's Select Duets for Cornet & Piano, (75 cts.) Like Winner's other books, it is *reliable*. Music is well adapted to the instruments, and very pretty.

Sunday School Song Books!

Good News! EACH BOOK HAS HOSTS OF FRIENDS. Shining River!

No better books are published than the above two, which are fresh, bright, and new, having been out just long enough to assure their popularity. *Try one!* 35 cts. each. Reduction for quantities.

Any book mailed, post free, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

INSECT POWDER.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warranted. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bFond du Lac via Janesville	* 4:45 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 39 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dati'n	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Mobile & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	§ 8:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	7:05 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:30 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Ma[illegible]	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Nashville and Florida Express	† 7:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily......9 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until......[illegible] p. m.
[illegible]
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

T. J. Hougton, the Mayor of Negaunee, Mich., was at the Sherman House yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cazauran, of the Union Square Theatre Company, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Manual Montealegre, Juan Gallegos, J. Antonio Salazar, and Antonio Salazar, Jr., Mexico, are at the Palmer House.

Mr. William Kirkwood, of this city, was last evening made the recipient of a farewell dinner by his friends at the Sherman House, previous to his departure for Europe. The affair was private and recherche.

Michael Sheehy was run down at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by an unknown bakery wagon near the corner of Polk and Desplaines streets, and was injured about the ankles. He was taken to his home, No. 194 West Polk street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 62 degrees; 10 a. m., 65; 12 m., 69; 3 p. m., 71; 8 p. m., 65. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.18; 8 p. m., 30.16.

The Trades Council, a body of men representing the various trades-unions in this city, held a meeting last evening at No. 7 Clark street. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the object of the meeting was to make further arrangements to unite the various trades-unions under one general head.

The police of the West Madison Street Station, in fact of nearly the whole West Side, feel that they are neglected. No capitalist has offered to take their scrip at par, and they are anxious for some rich Moses to rise up in the wilderness of their financial depression and help them to get par for their paper.

At the general offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Road was a sight seldom seen—a box of the largest and finest pickerel that has ever been brought to Chicago. They were caught in front of Fox's Hotel, at Lake Zurich, near Barrington. No better fishing grounds can be found within 300 miles of Chicago, and many Chicago fishermen are having rare sport there.

The manufacture of cigars here for export is an innovation. A city manufacturer is now engaged on several large orders for British America. Cigars for export do not pay the Government tax, and this should stimulate manufacturers to secure more of this business, since there is to-day no cheaper labor market in the world for producing first-class cigars than Chicago.

At 4.30 yesterday afternoon, Willie Hudson, a 3½-year-old son of Richard Hudson, bookkeeper of the Ludington Lumber Company, was accidentally run down by a car which some lumbermen were shoving along the track near the yards on Twenty-second street, after having loaded it. His right and left arms were badly fractured, his knee dislocated, and he also sustained severe internal injuries which may prove fatal. Drs. Montgomery and Gradle attended the sufferer at his home.

The annual election of officers for Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix 18th degree A. and A. Scottish Rite Masons was held on Thursday evening last, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: J. E. Church, M. W. and P. M.; W. K. Morris, S. W.; C. F. Maurer, Jr., W.; the Rev. James Maclaughlin, Grand Orator; E. B. Myers, Grand Treasurer; E. Goodale, Grand Secretary; William Smith, Grand Hospitable Brother; D. C. Rounby, Grand M. of C.; R. M. Johnson, Grand C. of G.

In this district during the month of May sixty-one petitions in bankruptcy were filed, against 270 for the preceding month, thirty-eight for March, forty-six for February, and forty-two for the month of January. The secured debts aggregated $1,213,000, and the unsecured debts $3,647,325. Following are the occupations in which the bankrupts were engaged: Grocers, 13; contractors, 11; real estate, 10; saloon-keepers, 6, commission, 4; ex-capitalists, 3; hardware, 3; tobacco, 2; lawyers, 2; printer, 1; teacher, 1; wholesale liquors, 2; dry goods, 1; crockery, 1; furniture, 1. Total, 61.

The annual reception of the Home for the Friendless was given yesterday afternoon and evening, and a multitude of well-wishers and friends of that worthy institution gathered to celebrate the occasion. There was an abundance of flowers and good cheer, and an enjoyable time was had of it altogether. At 1 p. m. the ninety children in the school gave an exhibition of choral singing, reading, etc. The older inmates, who make up the 150, were also present, and, after the formal exercises, participated in the general sociable. Mr. John A. Hand was there with his orchestra, and the afternoon was pleasantly spent amid music, impromptu recitations, and social intercourse. The entertainments were under the supervision of Mrs. F. A. Stevens and Mrs. Phillips.

James J. Brooks, Chief of the Government Secret Service, was in the city yesterday, having been summoned from Washington to give testimony in the Mersereau whisky case. To a Tribune reporter he last evening stated that this whisky, 400 barrels, was the lot that Detective James Miller was watching when he was shot in the arm by an emissary of the Ring one dark night of August, 1875. This whisky was captured at the Dock Company's warehouse by Special-Agent Benson, on suspicion of being crooked. Mersereau's distillery had been seized the May previous. Mr. Brooks is of the opinion that a portion of the whisky bore stamps which had been used before; and he had no hesitation in stating that he was able to convince a jury that such was the fact. The goods were bonded out by Ballantyne, Lawrence & Co., and long ago went into consumption. In the course of the conversation Mr. Brooks bitterly denounced the immunity business, which he pronounced a stupendous fraud on the Government.

The following letter has been addressed by Perry H. Smith, Chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, to Secretary Crowley of that Committee: "Having been notified that a resolution has been passed by the Democratic League, the Tammany Democratic Association, the Independent Democrats, and informed that other Democratic Unions have adopted the same, requesting and inviting a committee of five from each organization to meet and confer for the purpose of uniting in action and well as organization, I hereby appoint the following named gentlemen to represent our Committee, namely: William Law, Jr., Col. Thomas Shirley, J. B. Calhoun, David Thornton, M. Fleming. I regret much that there is not time to call the Committee together, and as the time has come in which harmony of action should be secured I have taken the liberty of acting without a formal call. Please notify the gentlemen named. I understand they are to meet at the Palmer House, June 1, at 7:30 p. m." This means war between Mr. Smith and John Forsythe's crowd, and music will soon be heard.

A reception was tendered Prof. Francis L. Patton, of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, last evening, at the residence of Dr. J. P. Ross, No. 426 West Washington street. The Professor returned Thursday from Pittsburg, where he had acted as Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and the reception was tendered him as a mark of esteem—that he might be met and congratulated by his many friends. The premises were brilliantly lit up, and presented a very attractive appearance. The number of callers was counted by the hundreds, and they came from every section of the city, and represented the wealth and intelligence of the Church. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New York; Prof. Elliot, the Rev. J. M. Warrell, Dr. Mitchell, C. H. McCormick, Judge Van Buren, Thomas Dent, Dr. H. W. Jones, Dr. C. O. Waters, Tuthill King, W. C. Goudy, the Rev. J. M. Farris, the Rev. Mr. Dickman, and Ald. Beidler, the most of whom were accompanied by their wives. Besides these, the members of the Professor's congregation were present en masse, and, all told, the occasion was exceedingly pleasant and flattering. Luncheon was served during the evening, and it was after 10 o'clock before the gathering began to disperse.

One of the most heartless and cruel cases that has yet been reported to the police was put upon record yesterday. Last Wednesday evening John Backerman, 19 years of age, an employe in the store of Frank Bros., Nos. 204 and 206 Madison street, fell through an elevator hatchway from the fifth to the first floor, breaking both legs, and receiving internal injuries from the effects of which he died in the County Hospital at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. His widowed mother, whom he supported, resides at No. 36 Granger street, and the news of the accident was not conveyed to her until several hours after her son's death, although all the time that he was at the Hospital he was perfectly conscious. As nearly as can be ascertained, the accident was the result of the young man's absent-mindedness. He went to the fifth story in the elevator for the purpose of closing the iron shutters, and, just as he reached the floor, was called upon to send the elevator back down to the first floor. He did so, and closed the shutters, which made the room dark. Then he returned to the elevator, and, without thinking that it was at the first floor, he stepped thoughtlessly out into the passage and fell clear to the bottom. He was a member of the First Regiment, and had fully made up his mind upon turning out with his company on Decoration-Day, and his nervousness upon this one point is supposed to have superinduced the cause of his death. By a singular coincidence, he died in the Hospital just as the regiment moved out of its armory on Lake street.

The students of the University of Chicago said their formal "good-by" last night to Prof. Alonzo Abernethy, the retiring President of the institution, at a reception held in his honor at the University parlors. The students were all present with their "Maids of Athens," and the Faculty was represented by Dr. Galusha Anderson, the President-elect; Dr. J. C. Burroughs, and Profs. Howe, Colbert, Freeman, Bastin, Olson, Stearns, Dexter. After the usual reception pleasantries, the company repaired to the supper-room. There before the ample collation was partaken of, Mr. James S. Freeman, of the graduating class, addressed Dr. Abernethy in a few well-chosen and hearty words, and in the name of the students presented him with an elegant silver tea-service of eight pieces, each piece engraved with the proper initial letter. Dr. Abernethy responded, evidently taken completely by surprise, and much moved. He referred to his two-years' work at the University as a season of happiness and profit to himself, and closed his remarks with the wish that the prosperity and happiness which had been wished him might be the lot of those who had so generously denoted their appreciation of his efforts. The reception was a most pleasant one throughout, and continued til a late hour. Mr. Willis Hawley acted as master of ceremonies. Dr. Abernethy retires to his farm in Iowa, and will probably place himself in the hands of his friends, who have proposed him for a candidate for Congress.

W. W. Fuller, administrator of the estate of the late W. F. Coolbaugh, came into the Probate Court yesterday and asked, for the benefit of the heirs, that a final settlement be ordered of the late partnership accounts of the firm of Coolbaugh & Brooks. The petition recites the history of the firm, and states that the unsold lands belonging to the late firm are worth $36,483, that the deceased at the time of his death held $49,457 in stocks and bonds, the property of the firm, that there is $30,540 in stocks not accounted for in the estate of Brooks, and that there is $33,378 of securities of various kinds not paid over by the estate of Coolbaugh to the estate of Brooks. An order was made in accordance with the petition, in which Mr. Doolittle, attorney for the Brooks estate, concurred.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $250.

Comptroller Farwell is expected home to-morrow.

Only $200 in scrip was paid out. That for April is being printed, and will not be ready for two or three weeks.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Comptroller, $3,225; Collector, $166; Water Office, $8,460. Total, $11,851.

After to-day 10 per cent will be added to tax redemptions,—the penalty provided by law. Quite a number have taken up their certificates during the past week.

The police authorities have received 1,000 improved Springfield rifles and 500 "billies" for the use of regular and special policemen, in case there is any trouble this summer with the Communists. The park of artillery is expected in a few days.

The Water-Office did a land-office business, the large room being crowded all day, lines of people waiting to pay their rates stretching into La Salle street. The 10 per cent penalty will not be added until Monday morning, so to-day will be the last day on which it can be saved by prompt payment.

The Committee on Police held a meeting in the afternoon, and received from Ald. Ryan a list of the names of the witnesses by whose testimony he proposes to substantiate his charges against the Lake street squad. The taking of evidence will begin next Friday, and some startling things are promised.

The Building Committee met in the afternoon, and considered the Tilley claim for $37,500. They decided that it was not an equitable one, and agreed to recommend that it be not allowed if again presented to the Council. They agreed to report favorably on Ald. Tuley's ordinance regarding the building line on Michigan avenue south of Van Buren street.

There is a good deal of quiet work being done by aspirants for the offices which have expired by limitation, and which are soon to be filled. It is probable that the Mayor will send in the names of all the present incumbents. A fight against the confirmation of Comptroller Farwell would, perhaps, be defeated; but, it is said, the Council will not confirm Supt. Hickey and City-Sealer Bensinger. The latter's office is alleged to be run by Conrad Folz and Henry Milligan, they paying Besinger a small salary and pocketing all the profits, said to amount to $10,000 or $12,000 a year.

The Committee on Licenses got together at 3 p. m. and considered the matter of licensing various avocations. They decided to recommend the preparation of ordinances by the Law Department fixing the following rates: Tugs, $25; "ordinaries," which means hotels, restaurants, and dining-rooms, $25; distillers, $300; brewers, $300; lumber yards, $100; livery stables, $50; money changers (bankers), $500; brokers of all kinds, $10. It is also proposed to have the police authorities look more closely after druggists who sell whisky by the drink, and to compel those who persist in it to take out a saloon-keeper's license, which costs $52.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector yesterday levied on the effects of a Mr. Goodwin, No. 999 West Madison street, for taxes.

The Committees on Public Service and Hospital will visit the Hospital Tuesday at 9 o'clock to examine the device on trial there for burning screenings.

The Grand Jury was occupied yesterday with routine business. It will report to-day and be discharged. The June jury will not be called until the third Monday.

The May calendar in the County Court will be continued on call the first two weeks in June. The bastardy cases will be called the first Monday. At the end of the two weeks the tax cases will come on and occupy considerable time. No new calendars will be made until the September term.

The law appears to provide that the Commissioners shall be paid $2.50 per day for the days actually employed in attending to the duties of their office, but, having little respect for law, they vote themselves $5, and, with few exceptions, for every day in the quarter. They voted themselves three months' pay yesterday, and if their faithfulness was to be estimated by the bills they rendered they would be adjudged zealous public servants. But the facts are against them.

The gentleman holding $200,000 of the county's paper which falls due the 14th is getting just a little uneasy, for he wants the money, and can see no prospect of getting it. He was over yesterday expecting that the Finance Committee would present a resolution looking to paying him $50,000 of the amount, but nothing of the kind came up. The Committee some weeks ago requested the Treasurer to set aside the taxes coming in up to this amount, but the Board has taken no action, from the fact, no doubt, that there will not be money enough to meet the claim—that is, one-fourth of the $200,000. If the $50,000 is paid, however, the balance will have to be extended, so in no event is the outlook cheerful. The Finance Committee will meet this morning to talk the situation over.

CRIMINAL.

William, Alexander, and E. Herzog gave bail in bonds of $600 each yesterday before Justice Robinson for resisting Constable Martin Mullins. They will have a hearing June 5.

In an item in yesterday's paper credit was given to the Second Precinct detectives for arresting J. B. Smith and Henry Bartey, who stole the horse and buggy of E. B. Holmes. The thieves were captured by Hamlen's merchants' police, and turned over to Capt. Seavey.

County Commissioner Mulloy yesterday went to New York to take charge of Coleman Geary, the Treasurer of the Laborer's Benevolent Association of this city, who was captured upon a steamer just about to leave for Hamburg. Geary left this city on about the 1st of May, and, not returning, it was concluded that he aimed to embezzle the funds of the Association, amounting to about $1,800. This supposition proved correct, for when he was overhauled by the New York officers, they found upon his person drafts for 3,000 pounds sterling, and he could not give any straight account of the Association funds. The requisition papers were yesterday procured by telegraph from the Governor, and were forwarded to Commissioner Malloy at New York.

Elbridge B. Pierce, the young man who formerly operated a cigar-stand at Jacob Wolford's "Z," and now is employed at Hankins' pool-room, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of Cohn, Lesser & Co., wholesale cigar dealers at Nos. 80 and 82 Wabash avenue. They charge him with obtaining $105 worth of cigars under false pretenses. Pierce claims to have had Wolford's order to get the goods, and "Jake" says he never authorized any such action, nor has he ever seen the cigars. There seems to be some dispute between Wolford and Pierce about a debt, which is probably the gist of the whole matter. Pierce gave $500 bonds yesterday, signed by Thomas Jefferson Hankins, and will be heard Friday by Justice Pollak.

William Murray, keeper of a Van Buren street dive, was yesterday discharged by Justice Summerfield upon a charge of robbing Mike Joy of $80. It was clearly proved that Mike was a foolhardy and desperate character from the Seventh Ward, who was treated by Murray just as any saloon-keeper ought to treat a man of his character. It also appeared on the trial that ex-County-Commissioner Carroll was indirectly responsible for the row, he having entered Murray's saloon in order to protect himself from Joy, from whom he feared some violent treatment, because he was at one time instrumental in getting Joy sent to the Penitentiary for robbery. An Irish bull could not be plainer, and the case was dismissed with disgust.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SITTING BULL COMING SOUTH.

A communication received at military headquarters yesterday from Maj. Guido Ilges, commanding the Seventh Infantry at Fort Benton, under date of April 13, conveys the information that the hostile Sioux, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and other Indians, assembled at the eastern corner of the Cypress Mountains, and known as Sitting Bull's camp, contemplate an invasion south of the boundary line at an early date. Maj. Ilges looks upon the situation as serious. There are now congregated, he says, at that location, not less than 1,400 lodges, which can muster at least 2,000 warriors. Maj. Irvine, the commanding officer of Fort Walsh, when recently visiting Fort Benton, said he had no faith in the peaceable intentions of these Indians. He mistrusted them from their defiant demeanor, and he knew they were fully supplied with arms and ammunition, carrying loaded belts around their waists, breasts, and arms. Maj. Irvine considers the situation of so grave a nature that he is now moving the fort to a more eligible site for defensive purposes. From other reliable sources it is ascertained that about the 24th ult. these Indians assembled in council at Sitting Bull's camp, and were harangued by him for several hours. He paraded several of his young men in United States soldiers' clothing, and said to them in substance: "I left the Yellowstone country because I wanted to, and not because I was afraid. The stench from the dead soldiers whom I have killed over there has driven me away. I wanted fresh air, and came here to find the sons of the Mother Chief, but I found none but Canadians, Snakes, and Crees, and they have lied to me. When the grass grows we will make them weep, and go back to the Yellowstone country."

The informant says that Mr. Bull became so excited that he tore his clothes into shreds, which was the prelude to a grand war-dance. Next day he dispatched runners to all the neighboring tribes on both sides of the line, inviting them to a final council to be held about the 1st of May. In answer to this invitation, it is said on good authority that about sixty lodges of Assinaboines have already crossed the line—thirty lodges, under "Little Chief," remaining friendly. The Gros Ventres, all but some forty lodges, have also disappeared. The hostiles have also sent warning to the half-breeds on Milk River, and the latter have left there.

It is thought that immediate action is called for, for the defense of the frontier.

In a subsequent report from Maj. Ilges, dated May 8 at Fort Benton, he says that while at Belknap, endeavoring to verify his information, he was unable to find a single "Good Ventres" or "Assinaboine," and could not ascertain anything about their present whereabouts. Milk River people say they have gone to the Cypress Mountains,—for no good purpose, thinks the Major. Their departure and continued absence is regarded as especially significant, considering that they have been cautioned not to cross the line, and have been made acquainted with the fact that there are rations at Belknap for their use. Some of the half-breeds who left Milk River say that their departure is due to fear of the Sioux, who are expected when the grass grows.

The intelligence also comes that Sitting Bull had his war-dance, or "Medicine Lodge," and that Indians of various tribes participated.

BEER.

THE CHICAGO SALOON-KEEPERS UNION

held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Greenebaum's Hall, Fifth avenue. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing cheap beer,—a reduction of $1 per barrel. At present $9 is charged, but some of the saloon-keepers want the price reduced to $8. The meeting was called for 2 o'clock, but it was fully an hour later before the gathering was called to order. John Feldkamp presided.

Chairman Feldkamp stated that they had come together to hear the report of the Committee who had been appointed to wait upon the brewers.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee, and gave the facts as previously given in the columns of The Tribune.

The claim for the reduction is based upon the fact that the cost of barley and malt is lower than ever before. The report was received.

The Chair stated that Bemis was the head and front of the brewers' ring, and he controlled all the rest of the brewers. Busch & Brand wanted to reduce the price of beer to $8 per barrel, and they would do it.

Mr. Maas stated that the Brewers' Association had stated that they had entered into a compact to sell beer for not less than $9 per barrel. Messrs. Busch & Brand had stated that next Monday they would withdraw from the union and sell beer at $8 per barrel, and beer would be delivered here from Cincinnati at $8 per barrel, and there were two other large breweries here that would also reduce the price.

Joseph Muehler stated that Busch & Brand were willing to sell beer at $7 cash, but no signs were to be furnished, except those they were paid for. He thought that if one brewer reduced to $7 all the others would have to.

Michael Wasserman stated that, so long as he sold good beer, it made no difference who he obtained it from. The signs were no good to him. So far as the agents were concerned, they could do away with them, and need not spend any money with them. As to the driver, they were willing to give him a glass of beer gratuitously, if he was dry. They wanted good beer, and didn't care who brewed it. They

WANTED DEAD-BEAT SALOON-KEEPERS DONE AWAY WITH.

He wanted beer bought for cash. He did not think that beer would come down to two glasses for five cents.

Henry Lammis said that there were two sides to every question. If beer was reduced, in less than two weeks there would be 2,000 beer-halls in the city which would sell two glasses of beer for five cents. [Cries of "Boo! Boo!"] There was a great deal of din, but he was allowed to proceed. He said if these saloons didn't sell two glasses of beer for five cents, they would give a glass that held nearly a quart for five cents. He thought $8 a barrel cheap enough.

Mr. Wasserman said that these saloon-keepers who would sell two glasses of beer for five cents could not long hold out, and pay license, gas-bills, etc.

Joseph Muehler agreed with him. He then went on to say that Downer & Bemis had compelled him to settle his accounts by notes when he was unable to pay cash, which notes he had paid. He had to pay at that time $10 per barrel, while other customers got 10 per cent reduction upon every $100.

Henry Langenhahn did not believe that the saloon-keepers to any great number would sell two glasses of beer for five cents.

Mr. B. Baum stated that $8 was all that the saloon-keepers desired. Busch & Brand have proposed to reduce to $7 per barrel. This was lower than they demanded. If Busch & Brand reduced beer to $7 per barrel, the other brewers would reduce to $8 per barrel in order to cut the trade.

Mr. Maas stated that as good beer as could be made could be purchased here for $8 per barrel, and those who did not get beer for that price this morning from their brewers could take beer from Busch & Brand.

Mr. Wasserman stated that the saloon-keepers were making the brewers rich. The reason some of the saloon-keepers could not pay their beer debts was because they had worked hard day and night, but could not make a living for their families. The saloon-keeper had paid the brewers the money which had allowed them to build palaces and ride in carriages behind fast horses, while they (the saloon-keepers) were starving.

"Bummel" Mueller was satisfied with beer at $8, and, now that Busch and Brand had struck the key-note, he thought that the other brewers would follow suit.

Gen. Charles Muehler said that if beer was reduced at all it should be brought to $7 a barrel.

Mr. Baum stated that good beer could not be made except at a fair price for brewing. He thought $8 per barrel was low enough. If it was reduced lower, it would be made poorer in proportion.

A resolution was then introduced resolving that, if beer was not reduced to $8 per barrel on and after to-day, each saloon-keeper would either take Busch & Brand or Cincinnati beer, and desert the brewers whom they were now doing business with.

The resolution passed with but one negative vote.

Mr. Schwuchon moved a vote of thanks to Busch & Brand for their breaking away from the Brewers' Ring. Carried.

A number of new members were then elected to the Association.

The Committee on Hall reported that they could have the present quarters for every Friday afternoon at $150 per year. It was decided to rent the hall at the price mentioned.

The Committee on Picnic, through Herr Maas, reported that they had secured Ogden's Grove, and that the event would come off on the 21st of June. The tickets were put down to 25 cents each in order to make it a success. The saloon-keepers will be driven out in open carriages in procession, headed by a brass band. The procession will be formed at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets at 10 o'clock in the morning.

After transacting some other unimportant business, the meeting adjourned for one week.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

MORE COMPLAINTS.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Mr. Tabor.

A communication was read from the contractor for granite work on the Court-House, complaining that he was being delayed in his work, and offering to donate $1,000 to the county if the other contractors were required to so push their work that he could set the pilasters and columns in the next thirty days. Referred.

A number of bills were read and referred. Among them was one for $100 from W. L. B. Jenney for examining the Bedford stone as an "expert" on the occasion of the recent junket of Fitzgerald et al.

The Committee on Public Service reported favorably on the pay-roll of the county employes for May. The pay-roll of the County Clerk's office and Criminal Clerk's office were also reported, and the rules were ordered suspended, and they were allowed.

The Hospital Committee reported recommending that a lying-in ward be established at the Hospital, and submitting a communication from the Medical Board, in which it was set forth that Dr. Johnson had resigned his position on the Board some time ago, and that Dr. Bridges had been appointed to fill the vacancy. The report was discussed in a slop-shod manner, and finally recommitted with instruction that the Committee ascertain the cost of providing for the lying-in ward.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on Public Service reported on the per diem of the Commissioners for the last quarter, as follows:

Names.	No. of days.	Mileage and expenses.	Total.
C. G. Ayars	78	$ 95	$485
Albert Boese	79	......	395
James Bradley	79	3	398
Edward Burling	68	......	340
P. M. Cleary	79	19	414
John Conly	74	185	555
William Fitzgerald	79	......	395
G. I. Hoffmann	78	16	406
H. J. Lenzen	79	......	395
August Meyer	79	5	400
Michael Mulloy	79	11	406
G. W. Spofford	79	15	410
John Tabor	69	41	386
W. B. Wheeler	79	52	447
H. C. Senne	79	136	531

The rules were suspended, and the several amounts were ordered paid.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service reported recommending that the award for painting certain iron work on the new Court-House be made to Thomas Nelson at his bid, $450.

In the matter of Sexton's communication, indicating his intention to hold the county liable for damages on account of his being delayed by the other contractors, the report said the Board had nothing to do with the matter, inasmuch as each of the contractors had agreed not to hold the county liable for any damages.

Mr. Mulloy moved that the report be divided and its recommendations considered separately, and the motion prevailed. The report was subsequently adopted, after which Mr. Mulloy called up Sexton's communication and had it spread on the records, the object being to render the contractor such assistance as was in his power when he comes to demand damages, etc.

A communication was read from the Hon. J. W. E. Thomas, asking a pass for an aged lady to Louisville. The request was granted. Mr. Thomas is a member of the present Grand Jury, which may account for the extraordinary proceeding.

QUITE EXCLUSIVE.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Lenzen providing for excluding reporters from all committee meetings in the future, and for the press being furnished with such matters as the Committee desire to be made public by the Committee Clerk. The resolution was the product of Lenzen's fertile brain, and he succeeded in getting all the habitues of his saloon who are members of the Board to sign it. Its purpose is to keep the people in the dark as to the doings of the Committees, for there it is that all the schemes are concocted and the Commissioners pledge themselves and are influenced.

Mr. Cleary opposed the resolution in a speech full of earnestness, in which he deplored the idea of public servants locking themselves up to transact public business. He waxed eloquent, and made the best speech of his life in a plea for free press and free speech, and warned Lenzen and his tribe that to adopt such a resolution would be a confession of weakness, and would add to the suspicions about the talk of integrity and fairness of the Board in dealing with the interests of their constituents.

Messrs. Ayars and Burling also spoke against the adoption of the resolution, but it was no use, for it was finally adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Boese, Bradley, Conly, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Mulloy, Wheeler—9.

Nays—Ayars, Burling, Cleary, Spofford.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business the board adjourned until Monday.

TEMPERANCE.

THE WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday morning in Room 4, 148 Madison street, with Mrs. T. B. Carse, the President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts during the month were $255.12; expenditures, $251.65; balance on hand, $3.47. The lecture of Miss Willard netted $103. The collection of the Second Baptist Church was $120, instead of $110, as previously reported.

The reports from the various missions conducted by the Union were encouraging. Miss Kimball made quite an elaborate report upon the juvenile work, which promises most excellent results.

The report of the Executive Committee stated that the Union had undertaken the sale of temperance works at their rooms, in order to aid in spreading temperance literature, and congratulated the ladies upon getting into their new quarters, where they have both ventilation and room, and get a share of sunlight.

Miss Kimball read the address of the Executive Committee of the League for the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors, asking the co-operation of the Union for the passage of an ordinance, in accordance with the State law, looking to punishing those saloon-keepers who sell liquors to children. This question received a great deal of discussion, and the necessity of an organized work in the direction mentioned was acknowledged upon all sides. The Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kimball, was instructed to assure the Citizens' League of the sincere sympathy of the Union, and of their hearty co-operation as far as they are able, in the work of suppressing the sale of liquor to minors.

The report of the Visitor, Mrs. Wilson, showed that she had made 134 visits during the past month.

The thanks of the Union and its sympathy were extended to the Visitor, as well as its earnest prayers.

Mrs. Thomas Wilce, of the Building Committee, exhibited the plans of the Union's building at Lake Bluff Camp Grounds. The Camp Ground Association has contributed two lots to the ladies. Upon this ground is to be erected a building 25 by 47 feet, to have a hall on the lower floor and eight chambers on the second. The design is plain, simple, and cheap. The lumber has been contributed. All that is now needed is paint and blinds, which the ladies hope that some charitable gentleman will contribute, as well as $150 for the pay of the mechanics and laborers.

Mrs. Kelley reported as to what will be done by the Union on the Camp Grounds Sunday, July 14. The morning service will be conducted by Mrs. L. A. Hagans, and Miss Frances E. Willard will deliver the sermon. Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball will conduct the children's meeting in the afternoon. Mrs. A. P. Kelley and Miss Kimball will conduct the afternoon Gospel service. There will also be service in the evening, at which Prof. T. M. Towne will conduct the singing.

Mrs. Jones reported on the work that was being attempted among the colored people.

Mrs. L. A. Hagans reported that the ladies were trying to secure a home for the reform of inebriate women. There were twenty rooms in the Washingtonian Home which she thought they could secure as an asylum. They had tried to get the Evanston Soldiers' Home, with its $40,000 of funds, which she thought the Union might secure if the right efforts were put forward.

Mrs. Wilco thought the Washingtonian Home not as desirable a place as they should have. They should have a private home of their own. The Evanston Soldiers' Home could only be obtained through an act of the Legislature, if a majority of the Board of Directors would consent to the transfer.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kimball, was next read, which gave a great many interesting incidents of her work during the past month.

After talking over some other minor matters, the meeting adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Mr. Waldron has turned over to the Committee $30,000 worth of real estate, with which he has been credited. His car stocks, valued at $5,000, have been accepted, and the town, it is said, has taken possession of the cars. A mortgage for his furniture, valued at about $1,000, has been given. His interest in the firm of Waldron, Niblock & Co. was transferred a few days ago. This is said to be valued at about $30,000. There is said to be due him on salary $1,200, and on commissions about $4,000. He is said to have loaned to Waldron, Niblock & Co. some $35,000, which is due. The Trustees expect to get a portion of the money from the Fifth National Bank, and will shortly commence suit for the amount of $50,000, on the ground that the bank knew enough to warrant the idea that it was trying to cover up Waldron's tracks. Then the Board propose to go for the bondsmen.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Bar Association of New York gave a reception this evening to Chief-Justice Waite. It was largely attended by numerous Judges, lawyers, and other prominent public men. Among those first to arrive were the Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, William Allen Butler, A. J. Vanderpool, and Gen. Sandford. Soon after, General Sherman, U. S. A., Gen. Hancock, U. S. A., Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and others arrived. Chief-Justice Waite was warmly welcomed by Mr. Evarts, after which he was introduced to various members of the Association. The evening was passed in pleasant conversation, when the Committee of Arrangements ushered their guests to an upper room, where a magnificent supper was provided. The health of the distinguished guests of the occasion were drank, but there were no set speeches.

SAGINAW RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 31.—Shipments from Saginaw River for the season to date: Lumber, 130,094,000; lath, 10,425,000 pieces; shingles, 35,223,000; staves, 247,920; hoops, 3,018,000; timber, cubic feet, 119,000. The timber shipped for the same time last year was 69,732,948 feet. Freight on lumber, $1.12½ to Ohio ports, $1.37½ to Chicago and Buffalo, and very difficult to obtain.

Forty vessels are waiting for cargoes on salt to Chicago at 10 cents.

TO PLEASURE AND HEALTH SEEKERS.

Commencing to-day, June 1, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago's favorite route, will place on sale round-trip excursion tickets at reduced rates to Denver and points in Colorado, giving the passengers the choice of three different routes at the same rate.

Remember this is the only line running Pullman dining-cars, and the only line in America running Pullman sixteen-wheel drawing-room sleeping-cars.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road.

HO! TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Commencing with Saturday, June 1, 1878, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will have on sale in its ticket offices, 62 Clark street, 75 Canal street, and Wells Street Depot, round-trip excursion tickets at largely reduced rates to Denver and the mountain resorts of Colorado. This is the only line that runs hotel cars from Chicago towards Colorado.

BUSINESS FOR BOYS.

There are plenty of calls for boys for business houses at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College. Over two dozen have been sent into situations during the past month. The new Business Exchange is producing excellent results.

INSTANTLY SUNK.

Collision Between Two Immense German Iron-Clad War Vessels.

The English Channel the Scene of the Terrible Catastrophe.

One of the Ships, the Grosser Kurfurst, Immediately Sinks to the Bottom.

She Is Supposed to Have Had on Board Six Hundred Persons,

Two-thirds of Whom Are Believed to Have Been Lost.

LONDON, May 31.—The iron-clad Grosser Kurfurst came in collision with the iron-clad Koenig Wilhelm in the British Channel at 9:45 this morning three miles off Folkestone, near Dover, Eng. The Grosser Kurfurst sank almost immediately, and her boiler exploded as she went down. The weather was bright and the sea calm at the time of the disaster.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

It is reported from Dover that only eighteen persons out of a complement of 460 officers and men on board the Grosser Kurfurst were saved. Boats went from shore and were sent from other vessels of the German fleet to the assistance of the drowning people, and it is hoped that more lives were saved.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DOVER, May 31.—The German squadron, consisting of three ironclads, the Prussen, Grosser Kurfurst, and Koenig Wilhelm, passed Dover at 8:45 this morning, bound for Plymouth, whence it expected to sail for Gibraltar. When the squadron was off Ludgate, about five miles from the shore, one of the ironclads was observed to be gradually keeling over on her beam ends, and men were seen crowding on the bulwarks. In about five minutes the vessel went down on her side, her boilers blowing up as she sank. Boats from other ironclads were launched, and a number of Folkestone fishing-smacks near by hurried to the scene. It is hoped many lives were saved. The Folkestone life-boat was launched, but arrived too late to be of service. Several steamers have gone to the scene of the disaster from Dover. It is believed the Koenig Wilhelm, which ran into the Grosser Kurfurst, is very badly damaged.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DROWNED.

NEW YORK, May 31.—London dispatches state that the German Embassy is informed that 450 persons were drowned by the sinking of the ironclad Grosser Kurfurst. The German Ambassador, with the Crown Prince, has gone by special train to the scene of the disaster.

THE SHOCK.

It seems the vessels were under full headway when the Koenig Wilhelm ran into the Grosser Kurfurst. The shock was terrific, the latter vessel filling and sinking within five minutes after the collision. To add to the horrors of the situation, the boilers of the vessel exploded, scattering death and destruction in every direction.

OTHER REPORTS.

LONDON, May 31.—A telegram to the Admiralty says of the sinking of the Grosser Kurfurst: "About 300 perished and 200 have been saved." This comes from the coastguard at Folkestone.

A dispatch from Dover says: "It is reported that the Grosser Kurfurst carried a crew of 600 men, of whom between 300 and 400 are supposed to be drowned."

A telegram to Lloyds', from Folkestone, repeats the report first telegraphed that only eighteen men were rescued, but its correctness is doubted. All previous reports say the life-boats were lowered from the other ironclads immediately, and a large number of small craft from Dover and Folkestone hastened to the locality.

LATER.

LONDON, May 31.—According to a report of the disaster received by the Admiralty, the collision occurred seven miles southeast of Folkestone. The latest dispatch from Dover says: "The forward part of the ironclad Koenig Wilhelm is under water."

W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that, according to the reports received by the Lords of the Admiralty, from 180 to 200 of the crew of the Grosser Kurfurst had been saved, and 300 perished.

The Grosser Kurfurst was the flagship of the squadron. The Admiral commanding the squadron was among the saved.

KEPT AFLOAT.

LONDON, May 31—10 p. m.—A steamer just returned from the scene of the disaster reports that the Koenig Wilhelm was able to proceed down the Channel, probably for Portsmouth. The Preussen remains on the spot, and nothing is to be seen of the Grosser Kurfurst.

AN EYE-WITNESS' STORY.

The Captain of a fishing boat makes the following statement: My boat, with other fishing vessels, was returning to Folkestone when we noticed three iron-clads coming down. A bark was fetching off shore. The Grosser Kurfurst ported her helm to clear the bark. The Koenig Wilheim pulled hard a port and struck the Grosser Kurfurst forward of her mizzen-mast. The Kurfurst went over on her broadside and

SANK IN FIVE MINUTES.

She went down in fifteen fathoms. All hands jumped overboard. Our boats reached the spot directly afterwards, and rescued twenty-seven men, including three officers. Other boats rescued a number of the crew, all of whom were transferred to the Koenig Wilhelm.

Capt. Batsach, of the Grosser Kurfurst, went down with his ship. The boilers did not explode, but the escaping steam must have scalded many persons in the water.

The Koenig Wilhelm had her bows stove, but the leak was stopped with hammocks.

The collision was undoubtedly caused by the Koenig Wilhelm parting her helm too suddenly.

CAUSE OF THE COLLISION.

Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his statement in the House of Commons to-day, confirms the report that the collision occurred while the Grosser Kurfurst was endeavoring to avoid a merchantman. He said a dock was preparing at Portsmouth for the reception of the Koenig Wilhelm. She is now proceeding thither.

Two of the men rescued died from exhaustion on board the Preussen.

Eye-witnesses of the disaster say the Preussen did not lower any boats, and that nobody was visible in the water half an hour after.

The Grosser Keurfurst foundered. The Koenig William, which is the flagship, carrying Rear-Admiral Batsch, and the Preussen are expected at Portsmouth to-morrow morning.

THE SAVED.

The latest Lloyd's telegram gives the total saved at twenty-three officers and 160 men.

LONDON, May 31.—According to a telegram dispatched by Rear Admiral Batsch from Folkestone, 183 men were saved. Most of the estimates give the Grosser Kurfurst's crew at about 500. A report resting upon the authority of the Sandgate Coast Guard says 255 were saved. The Coast Guard, however, state that they are informed that the Grosser Kurfurst's crew was nearer that number than 500. It is reported that twenty-two of the rescued have since died from exhaustion.

THE CAUSE.

LONDON, June 1—5 a. m.—Witnesses state that the Grosser Kurfurst had starboarded her helm, intending to cross the bows of a merchantman, and the Koenig Wilhelm intended, apparently, to pass astern of the same vessel. The Grosser Kurfurst having somewhat lost speed in turning, they thus met. The Admiral states that the Grosser Kurfurst sunk quicker than the officers of the other vessel deemed possible. It appears that the Grosser Kurfurst's officers also underrated the damage, as they commenced an attempt to turn the vessel's head shoreward. Some spars fell at the time of the collision, probably preventing the launch of the boats, one of which was filled with men hanging from the davits when the vessel sunk.

THE FLEET AND ITS DESTINATION.

Dispatch to the Evening News.

LONDON, May 31.—The Grosser Kurfurst and Konig Wilhelm were of the fleet recently dispatched from the German port of war, Wilhelmshaven, in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea, for a cruise in the Mediterranean. It was supposed that their destination was Constantinople, and that they were going there to protect German interests.

LATER.—The fleet was put in service for the Mediterranean; but afterwards it was ordered to keep near Germany, for the purpose of being on hand if England should send a fleet to the East Sea. The fleet, under Admiral Batsch, consisted of the iron-clads Konig Wilhelm, Grosser Kurfurst, Friedrich der Grosse, and Preusser and the Falke.

THE GROSSER KURFURST.

The Grosser Kurfurst, next to the Kaiser and Deutschland, was the most powerful ironclad in the German navy. It was built at German dockyards during 1873 and 1874. It had two turrets, with armor of the thickness of eleven inches round them and the centre, and of seven inches fore and aft, while the armament consisted of four twenty-six-ton guns in the turrets and two twenty-one-ton guns placed fore and aft. The ironclads Frederich der Grosse and Preussen were companion ships.

THE KONIG WILHELM.

The Konig Wilhelm was of the next grade of iron-clads. It was built at the Thames Iron-Works at Blackwall, and was launched April 25, 1868. It was designed by the former Constructor of the British Navy and carried twenty-three 96-pounders, made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armor was eight inches thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of seven inches at seven feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit and just forward of the stern were two bulkheads, each of six-inch armor, and eighteen inches of teak, which continued from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rose to the height of seven feet above the spar deck, where they were curved into the form of semi-circular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields were four 300-pounders which could be used to fire straight fore and aft or as broadside guns.

BLANCHARD.

The Immortal Poet Punches His Enemy Three Dollars' Worth.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., May 31.—A new feature in the Chapman-Blanchard controversy, which has lately occupied so much of the attention of the people of Wheaton, resulting in the expulsion of President Blanchard from the church, has arisen. As the gentlemen above-named were riding on the same train coming from Chicago this afternoon, Mr. Chapman quietly requested of President Blanchard the privilege of asking a question. Instead of replying by word, the latter suddenly struck the former a very severe blow upon the left cheek. As the latter had not expected such a result, and was wholly unprepared, he had no opportunity of defending himself, and was seriously injured. Mr. Blanchard was arrested and brought before Justice W. G. Smith, and a large crowd of citizens gathered, expecting an exciting trial. The defendant, however, pleading guilty, Mr. E. H. Gary, counsel for the People, stated that a small fine would be satisfactory, and the defendant was ordered to pay $3 and costs.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 31.—The Commencement exercises of the city High-School were held to-day in the Opera-House. They were witnessed by a crowd of 2,000 people. The graduating class consisted of fourteen members, and all acquitted themselves well. There is an effort being made to abolish the High-School, but, judging from the interest and enthusiasm displayed to-day, it will not succeed. The Alumni Association of the High-School now consists of sixty-four members, who held their fourth anniversary exercises at the Odeon to-night. We are now fairly in the midst of Commencement week, the great event in Jacksonville. The grand concert of the Conservatory of Music will be held next Monday night, the Athenæum Commencement Tuesday forenoon, the Jacksonville Female Academy Commencement Wednesday forenoon, that of the Illinois College on Thursday forenoon, and of the Illinois Female College on Thursday afternoon, with alumni reunions, class days, and society exhibitions intermixed.

THE HIBERNIANS.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—The State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in session in this city to-day, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, unanimously declare that we are true and firm members of the Holy Mother Church, and we do resolve that we condemn any member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians who takes part in any organization the object of which can antagonize the peace and good order of this glorious Commonwealth. As loyal citizens of the United States, we propose to put down our feet upon any semblance of Communism. We absolutely repudiate all connection with organizations which have been the instrument in the hands of designing men to cast infamy upon the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and we further avow our firm determination to indignantly spurn every and all attempts which shall be made to cast disgrace upon our Order."

Buck & Rayner' Moth Powder is a sure destroyer of all house insects.

MARRIAGES.

HILTON—BROWN—On the 29th of May, by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., assisted by the Rev. H. W. Paterson, D. D., Theophilus B. Hilton and Miss Jessie Brown, daughter of Andrew J. Brown, Esq., of Evanston. No cards.

DEATHS.

LOOMIS—In this city, May 30, 1878, Marietta C. Loomis, wife of A. D. Loomis, aged 54 years and 9 months.

Funeral from No. 42 Seeley avenue at 10:30 a. m. June 1. Friends invited to attend.

SHUTZ—May 31, at her residence 283 Dayton street, Margaret R., beloved wife of Peter Shutz, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

SMITH—In this city May 31, 1878, Carrie C. Smith, widow of the late William Davis Smith, aged 32 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 119 South Halsted street, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock to Rosehill Cemetery.

HEDGES—May 30, at 6 p. m., wife of DeForest D. Hedges, aged 56 years.

Funeral Sunday, June 2, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

MORRISETTE—At his residence, No. 303 Thirteenth place, at 11 a. m., Frank Morrisette, aged 48 years.

Funeral will take place from the above number on Sunday, June 2, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

HULSE—On the 31st of May, Margaret J., beloved wife of Edmund Hulse, aged 35 years.

Funeral at 2 p.m. on Sunday, June 2, from 162 East Washington-st. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Lebanon (Mo.), Fond du Lac (Wis.), and Crewe (Eng.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REV. W. A. SPENCER WILL PREACH AT Clark Street Church, corner Washington, Sunday evening, June 2. Subject: "The Law of Victory."

THE PHONOGRAPH—EDISON'S WONDERFUL talking-machine, in Methodist Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Don't fail to hear it talk, laugh, sing, cough, whistle, etc. 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 8 p. m.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF CHICAGO Veteran Light Artillery will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Company's headquarters Exposition Building.

HOTEL.

St. Nicholas Hotel, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

This popular resort for travelers has been rejuvenated and improved. All the features that have so signally contributed to its world-wide reputation will be maintained. A uniform rate of prices, $3.50 per day for all parts of the house.

URIAH WELCH, Prop'r.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Our new State-Room Trunk. No European tourist can afford to take an ocean trip without it. Tourists' outfits a specialty. CHARLES T. WILT, 144 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION, On Saturday, June 1, at 9:30 a. m. WE SHALL OFFER A large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Dressing-Cases, Marble-Top Tables, Bedsprings, Mattresses, Mirrors, Lounges, Etc., Etc. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Tuesday, June 4, 9:30 a. m. ALSO A Special Offering in Medium and Fine Clothing, Men's and Boys' Sizes. Full Suits, Coats and Pants, Coats and Vests, and Pants only. Really Desirable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL. Tuesday, June 11, 9:30 a. m. A Large Clearing Sale, Positively Peremptory! A Jobber's Invoice covering large and well assorted lines of Piques, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Dress Linens, Table Linens, Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Crashes, Nottingham Laces, Twenty Styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Ladies' White wear, a large and desirable line of Notions, etc., etc. This stock comprises over $20,000 worth of merchandise, all of which is strictly Perfect and Seasonable. The entire Invoice is of this season's purchase and present styles. The sale will be most Positively Peremptory, and every lot will be sold. The attention of both City and Country Merchants is most earnestly directed to this sale. Further particulars next week. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, We shall close out 1,300 CASES VERY CHOICE and FINE BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS. Adapted to Summer Trade. Manufacturers cannot carry them over, and we MUST GET OUT OUR ADVANCES. Close buyers will make a note of this. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE FURNITURE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, And General Merchandise, AT AUCTION, SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 173 and 175 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Tuesday Afternoon, June 4, at 2 O'Clock. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Etc., THURSDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 173 and 175 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By D. D. STARKE & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. THIS MORNING AT 9:30, OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF Furniture, Household Goods, and General Merchandise, Queensware, Glassware, and Plated Ware, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bookcases and Office Desks. The finest line of AXMINSTER and ENGLISH BODY BURSSELS CARPETS to be found in the City. A large lot of Kerosene Chandeliers Complete; 300 Cane-Seat Chairs without reserve; 1 Top Buggy, and 1 Splendid 7-Octave Piano. D. D. STARKE & CO.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st. WE WILL SELL TO-DAY, commencing at half-past 9, a very fine and elegant selection of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, SPLENDID PARLOR SUITS. Elegant Marble-top Chamber Set, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Oil-paintings, Pier-Glasses, and everything pertaining to housekeeping; Brussels, three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets. One Billiard Table and one Fine Piano. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

MEDICAL.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.

TRADE-MARK.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE Is the safest and the best. JOSEPH CRISTADORO, Proprietor, P. O. Box 1533, New York.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE. The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, wholesale or retail. Gossamer Waves a specialty. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Goods sent C. O. D. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison-st.

HAIR My Pat. SARATOGA WAVE of natural curly hair looks wonderfully. MRS. THOMPSON. Other waves $5.

LAWN MOWERS.

VASES LAWN MOWERS FOR THE LAWN. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. E. G. SAVAGE & CO., 77 State, Sandusky and Passaic.

LAWN MOWERS.

LITERATURE.

Vegetable and Animal Life of the Equatorial Region.

"H. H."—The Bermuda Islands—Poole's Index to Periodical Literature.

Art and Literary Gossip—The "Portfolio."—Thackeray in a New Form.

Flora Round About Chicago: The Pond-Weed Family—Do Fish Sleep?—The Opossum.

LITERATURE.

TROPICAL NATURE.

TROPICAL NATURE; AND OTHER ESSAYS. By ALFRED R. WALLACE, Author of "The Malay Archipelago," "The Geographical Distribution of Animals," etc. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp. 356. Price, $3.50.

So vivid a picture of Tropical Nature is given in the opening chapters of this volume that one feels as though an actual rather than a mental view had been presented to the senses. There are few scenes on the earth more captivating to the imagination than those which comprise the varied, rich, and lush vegetation, and the curious and beautiful forms of animal life, peculiar to the Equatorial region. Their charm is never exhausted, and he who has, like Mr. Wallace, the power to sketch them with a graphic, life-like vigor, is sure of a constant and delighted circle of readers.

It is the aim of the author in these pages to delineate such physical features as are essentially Tropical, and separate the Equatorial most definitely from the Temperate Zones. He has, therefore, dwelt upon the phases of climate and the forms of life that are restricted to the lands girdling the centre of the earth, that these distinctive characteristics may be properly understood. Phenomena that are merely local and accidental are omitted, leaving those which are general and peculiar their special predominance. The details and nomenclature of Science have also been entirely omitted, and the conditions and causes of the general aspects of Nature in torrid countries are described and discussed in simple and familiar language.

The first chapter treats of the climate of the Tropics, of the various theories that have been advanced to account for its uniform high temperature, and of other interesting meteorologic phenomena. In speaking of the rapid transition from day to night, and night to day, Mr. Wallace corrects the exaggerated notion prevalent, that darkness shuts down immediately upon the setting of the sun. He states that, on the disappearance of this orb, the gloom is sudden and marked because, from the clearness of the atmosphere, the light continues intense until the source of it is hid below the horizon. But this gloom scarcely deepens for a space of ten minutes after sunset; then it rapidly increases during an equal interval; and, at the end of about twenty-five minutes, total darkness envelops the earth. The successive changes which mark the passage from night to day are thus described: "Up to about a quarter past 5 o'clock the darkness is complete; but about that time a few cries of birds begin to break the silence of night,—perhaps indicating that signs of dawn are perceptible in the eastern horizon. A little later, the melancholy voices of the goat-suckers are heard, varied croakings of frogs, the plaintive whistle of mountain-thrushes, and strange cries of birds or mammals peculiar to each locality. About half-past 5 the first glimmer of light becomes perceptible; it slowly becomes lighter, and then increases so rapidly that at about a quarter to 6 it seems full daylight. For the next quarter of an hour this changes very little in character; when, suddenly, the sun's rim appears above the horizon, decking the dew-laden foliage with glittering gems, sending gleams of golden light far into the woods, and waking all nature to life and activity. Birds chirp and flutter about, parrots scream, monkeys chatter, bees hum among the flowers, and gorgeous butterflies flutter lazily along, or sit with fully-expanded wings exposed to the warm and invigorating rays. The first hour of morning in the Equatorial regions possesses a charm and a beauty that can never be forgotten. All Nature seems refreshed and strengthened by the coolness and moisture of the past night; new leaves and buds unfold almost before the eye, and fresh shoots may often be observed to have grown many inches since the preceding day. The temperature is the most delicious conceivable. The slight chill of early dawn, which was itself agreeable, is succeeded by an invigorating warmth; and the intense sunshine lights up the glorious vegetation of the Tropics, and realizes all that the magic art of the painter or the glowing words of the poet have pictured as their ideals of terrestrial beauty."

Mr. Wallace states, contrary to the general opinion, that violent meteorological phenomena are by no means characteristic of the Tropics. Electrical disturbances are more frequent, but are not, as a usual thing, more tumultuous than in the Temperate Zones. Wind-storms rarely occur with extreme fierceness. The rainfall is great, and is chiefly expended within three or four months. The heaviest fall recorded at Bahia during three years was three and eight-tenths inches in one hour, and this was quite exceptional. The greatest rainfall recorded in twenty-four hours is seven and a quarter inches. The average fall in a year is seventy or eighty inches; but only two or three times in a twelve-month do more than four inches fall in one day. "Uniformity and abundance, rather than any excessive manifestations, are the prevailing characteristics of all the climatal phenomena of the Equatorial Zone."

The forests are the dominant feature of Tropical scenery. "With few and unimportant exceptions," says Mr. Wallace, "a great forest-band, from 1,000 to 1,500 miles in width, girdles the earth at the Equator, clothing hill, plain, and mountain with an evergreen mantle. Lofty peaks and precipitous ridges are sometimes bare, but often the woody covering continues to a hight of 8,000 or 9,000 feet." That which first strikes the observer, on beholding these vast, virgin forests, is the aspect of the tree-trunks, which, varied yet symmetrical, and set at considerable intervals, rise to a vast hight, perhaps of 100 feet, without sending off a branch, and then spread out their giant arms, which, interlacing with those about them, form an almost unbroken canopy in the far-off ether. This lofty screen of dense foliage excludes the sunlight, save in scattered flashes, and creates "a weird gloom and a solemn silence, which combine to produce a sense of the vast,—the primeval,—almost of the infinite. It is a world in which man seems an intruder, and where he feels overwhelmed by the contemplation of the ever-acting forces which, from the simplest elements of the atmosphere, build up the great mass of vegetation which overshadows and almost seems to oppress the earth."

The variety in the forms and colors of these tall shafts that lift their heads so proudly aloft, forms a notable characteristic of Tropical forests. "All are tall and upright columns, but they differ from each other more than do the Gothic, Greek, and Egyptian temples." The majority have a smooth bark, of varying hues according to the species; but some are deeply furrowed and cracked, and others have the outer integument hanging in flakes or long fibrous strands. Spiny or prickly trunks are rare. The large, thick, and glossy leaves, like those of the magnolia and rubber-tree, constitute another peculiar trait of this arboreal vegetation.

But, beneath the high ceiling upheld by the colossal monarchs of the forest, there exists an undergrowth of moderate-sized trees whose topmost boughs, from forty to fifty feet high, fail to reach the lowest arms of the canopy spread above them. Beneath this second forest there is often a third growth of small trees, six to ten feet high,—of dwarf palms, tree-ferns, and gigantic herbaceous ferns. Finally, covering the ground, there is occasionally a rich carpet of mosses, with sometimes flowering plants, bearing pretty but usually not conspicuous blossoms. Occasionally the forest-soil is bare of plants, and lies hidden under a covering of leaves, twigs, and fruits, in all stages of decay. Among the other peculiarities of the lofty forests is the growth of flowers on the stems and large branches of the trees, instead of on their upper and smaller boughs. The cacao-tree exhibits this curious habit, and a member of the family of the custard-apples offers a beautiful illustration. This small tree is not uncommon in the forests of Borneo, and, when Mr. Wallace saw it, "its slender trunk, about fifteen to twenty feet high, was completely covered with star-shaped flowers, three inches across, and of a rich orange-red color,—making the trees look as if they had been artificially decorated with brilliant garlands."

The woody creeping and climbing plants that fill the Tropical forests are only second in interest to the trees themselves. They grow to an immense length, and probably to an immense age; and are in such profusion that their complex and voluminous folds surprise the eye at every point. "They twist around the slenderer stems; they drop down pendent from the branches; they stretch tightly from tree to tree; they hang looped in large festoons from bough to bough; they twist in great serpentine coils, or lie in entangled masses on the ground. Some are slender, smooth, and root-like; others are rugged or knotted. Often they are twined together into veritable cables. Some are flat like ribands; others are curiously waved and indented." These meandering plants wander so far from their starting-place, as they travel through the trees in search of light and space in which to expand their foliage and flowers, that their point of departure is often impossible to trace. It is only when they have reached the summit of the loftiest trees that they break into bloom, and then they frequently form vivid patches of color in a sea of green.

Of the groups of plants which give a special character to Equatorial vegetation, the most conspicuous are the palms, ferns, bamboos, orchids, arums, ginger-worts, and wild plantains. Some of the palms are stemless, and some have stems not thicker than a lead-pencil, but growing four or five feet high. Others stretch to a hight of 200 feet, and bear at their summit entire leaves that are thirty feet long and four or five feet wide. In some species the pinnate leaves are above fifty feet long, and in others the fan-shaped leaves are ten or twelve feet in diameter. The ferns are in vast abundance and variety, and exhibit every conceivable modification of size, form, and habit of growth. Many among them are elegant trailing and twining plants,—mantling shrubs and bushes, and clinging to the bark of trees like ivy. In the single volcanic mountains of Pungerango, in Java, 300 species have been found.

The orchids are pre-eminently Tropical plants, and are nearly omnipresent. Some of the forms are visible in every situation,—on the trunks and branches of trees, on the rocks, on decaying vegetation, or on the ground. More than thirty years ago 3,000 species were known, and their number has probably since been nearly doubled, while multitudes more remain to be discovered. It is not, however, by their flowers that the orchids attract attention. A very large proportion of the species have inconspicuous blossoms, and the season of flowering is with them so brief that but little effect is produced by the display. An experienced collector informed Mr. Wallace that, of 300 species of orchids produced on a single mountain of Java, only 2 per cent were sufficiently ornamental or showy to be worth sending home as a commercial speculation. The bamboos, being absent from the entire African Continent, and comparatively scarce in South America, can hardly be regarded as typical plants of the Equatorial zone. Mr. Wallace considers a clump of large bamboos as perhaps "the most graceful of all vegetable forms,—resembling the light and airy plumes of the bird-of-Paradise copied on a gigantic scale in living foliage. Such clumps are often eighty or 100 feet high,—the glossy stems, perhaps six inches thick at the base, springing up at first straight as an arrow, tapering gradually to a slender point, and bending over in elegant curves with the weight of the slender branches and grassy leaves."

Among the humble forms of vegetation, none are more interesting than the sensitive species of mimosa. They all originate in South America; but one species, Mimosa pudica, has become abundant in Africa and Asia, so that now it carpets the ground in many parts of both the Eastern and Western Tropics. "Where a large surface of ground," says Mr. Wallace, "is thus covered, the effect of walking over it is most peculiar. At each step the plants for some distance round suddenly droop, as if struck with paralysis, and a broad track of prostrate herbage, several feet wide, is distinctly marked out by the different color of the closed leaflets."

It is the general belief that the floral display in the Tropics far surpasses that of the Temperate regions; but, as an actual fact, striking and showy flowers are much less abundant where, as in hot, moist climates, the vegetation is extremely luxuriant. A large portion of Equatorial plants produce inconspicuous flowers. Far the greater part, for example, of those in Tropical America bear unattractive green or white blossoms. "Conspicuous masses of flowers are so rare," says Mr. Wallace, "that weeks and months may be passed without observing a single flowering plant worthy of special admiration. Occasionally some tree or shrub will be seen covered with magnificent yellow, or crimson, or purple flowers; but it is usually an oasis of color in a desert of verdure, and, therefore, hardly affects the general aspect of the vegetation." We fancy the Tropics present a spectacle of gorgeous bloom, similar, on a grand scale, to that in our hot-houses; but, in reality, no tribes of plants peculiar to the Torrid Zone surpass in color our Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Roses, Peonies, Hollyhocks, Poppies, and many other brilliant groups of Temperate plants that might be mentioned.

Animals rarely play an important part in Tropical scenery, and their absence is in most cases as notable as the scarcity of flowers. Of all the tribes of the animal kingdom, the butterflies are most abundant and most conspicuous. They are not only everywhere present in astonishing numbers, but they are remarkable for their large size, elegant forms, and rich and varied colors. The species are more numerous in America than in the Eastern Hemisphere, and at Para, near the mouth of the Amazons, are more abundant than in any other locality known. Above 700 species have been found in the immediate vicinity of this city. In all Britain there occur only sixty-four species of butterflies, and in Germany about 150; but, in a single fine day, from thirty to seventy species may be collected in many localities in the Tropics.

Ants are so excessively abundant as to deserve mention next after the lepidoptera. Nearly 500 different species inhabit India and the Malay Archipelago, and various other Tropical countries are the home of probably equal numbers. Wasps and bees are noteworthy for their enormous numbers, and their large size and brilliant colors. Some have broad, hairy bodies, often two inches long, and richly banded with yellow or orange; others have blue-black bodies and wings, and extremely long legs; and the different species are frequently met with in the forest dragging along large spiders, beetles, or other insects that they have killed. More conspicuous than even the curious mantidæ, or praying insects, and the phasmidæ, or walking sticks, are the large locusts with highly-colored wings, that measure nearly a foot in expanse.

Beetles exist in endless varieties,—some of the larger ones being three or four inches long,—many having exquisite markings, and many being distinguished for their long and elegant antennæ. Large and handsome spiders are common,—some with bodies nearly two inches long, and legs expanding six inches; some with hard, flat bodies, terminating in horned processes, which are often long, slender, and curved like a pair of cow's horns; and others so gorgeously colored that they resemble jewels rather than spiders. The birds create by the scarcity of showy species as much disappointment as do the flowers. The parrots are among the most prominent groups, there being 390 different species, mainly confined to the Tropics, and exhibiting every variety and form of gay and lovely plumage. Tropical America possesses about 140 species, and the Australian region about 200. Only sixteen species of pigeons inhabit the Northern Temperate regions, but 330 species inhabit the Tropics; therefore, these birds may be regarded as characteristic of the Torrid Zone.

Lizards swarm everywhere,—of the 1,300 species known, the great majority being peculiar to the Tropics. They present extreme diversity in their size and aspect, but the most curious and interesting are the flying lizards of India and the Malay Archipelago. By means of a wing-like membrane along the sides of the body, they are enabled to fly from tree to tree over a space of thirty feet. They are usually not more than three or four inches long exclusive of the tail, and look, when in the air, more like an insect than a reptile. Monkeys may, all through the Tropics, be heard or seen sporting in the summits of the loftiest trees of the forest, among whose branches they can bound as rapidly as a deer will travel over the ground. Almost the only other order of mammals specially developed in the Torrid Zone is that of the bats. In the East the great fruit-bats, or flying-foxes, "may sometimes be seen in immense flocks, which take hours to pass by." Individuals of this species are often five feet across the expanded wings. The vampires of South America form another group of striking importance.

An entire chapter is devoted by Mr. Wallace to the humming-birds, which afford a fair illustration of the luxuriance of Tropical Nature. There are 130 different families of birds, comprising the 10,000 species now known to naturalists. The two largest families are the warblers, embracing above 600, and the finches, embracing above 500, species. These two families are spread over the whole globe; but the humming-birds, composing about 400 distinct species, are confined exclusively to the Western Hemisphere. The restriction of this large group to a limited area renders it one of the most remarkable of all the families of birds.

But we can follow Mr. Wallace no further in his most interesting characterization of the distinguishing features of Tropical Nature. We have reproduced only a few of the points made in the first four chapters of his work. The remaining four are occupied with a discussion of the causes of the colors of animals and plants; of Darwin's theory of sexual selection; of the origin of the color sense; of the distribution of animals, the antiquity of man, and the relations of some living things to their environment.

The reader does not need to be told that Mr. Wallace advanced the theory of natural selection simultaneously with Mr. Darwin, but generously yielded to the latter the sole credit of originating it. For twelve years he was engaged in studying the life of the Tropics in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres; and, while so engaged, conceived, as an explanation of the curious and various relations of species, the hypothesis which, within a very few years, has made the doctrine of Evolution acceptable to the majority of scientific men. A naturalist who has made such extensive researches into the phenomena of life, and speculated so boldly and ingeniously with regard to their origin, speaks with undeniable authority when expounding the subjects dealt with in this most engaging volume.

"H. H."

BITS OF TRAVEL AT HOME. By H. H., Author of "Bits of Travel," etc. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp. 413.

Upward of three dozen separate papers are collected into this last volume by the brilliant writer who signs herself H. H. All are descriptive of the scenery of our own Continent,—that which is open to the ordinary tourist in California, Colorado, and New England, and that which must be sought on by-roads and in out-of-the-way places in these separate portions of the United States. They exhibit the marvelous descriptive powers of the author, and her sensitive appreciation of the varied attributes of Nature. No incident, no feature in the great panorama of life spread about her, is so minute as to escape her observation, her understanding, and her comment. Her imagination is kindled by the most trifling circumstances, and poems and pictures of the most imposing character start up before her at every look and step of advance. It is amazing how much one gifted with such keen insight, such fine poetic instincts, and such wonderful faculty for delineation, can see, and feel, and portray under conditions and with surroundings that have little or no significance to the common mind.

It has been said that genius consists in a perfect confidence in one's intuitions and ideas. The truth in this definition constantly comes out in these sketches of H. H. A great part of their extraordinary power is owing to the author's assurance that every smallest detail in the experience she is narrating will have as deep an interest to others as it had to her. Therefore, nothing is omitted, nothing slurred over, in filling up every part of the picture or history that is being produced; and the result is a complete, exact representation of the original scenes and facts, with the added charm of idealization. She not only shows in her word-paintings all the beauty and meaning that existed in the originals, but intensifies their natural effect by the aid of her poetic interpretation. Like a veritable seer, she divines what most are incapable of apprehending, and, more than that, can tell it all in words of magical eloquence.

PETRARCH.

FOREIGN CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS. PETRARCH. By HENRY REEVE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Sm. 8vo., pp. 148. Price, $1.

This is one of the best, if not in fact the very best, work of this series that has yet been published. The author states that he has studied his subject for years, and his essay is evidently a work of love. He has made use of a number of authorities not easily available, and his style is flowing and natural. The translations also are uniformly good, and the selections well chosen, though few.

The life of Petrarch was so uneventful that it is by no means easy to make the story of it attractive to the general reader. He was a scholar, devoted to literary pursuits, and rarely leaving them for any length of time to mix with the world of politics. Yet he exerted a very great influence over his age,—an influence that can with difficulty be explained or understood? His country and the world will be indebted to him forever for his invaluable assistance in the recovery of some of the classics from irretrievable loss, no less than for the positive additions of his own to belles-lettres. His sonnets are the foundation on which his fame rests, yet they comprise only about 4,000 lines of verse. Though they are, when read continuously, monotonous, yet their delicate touches of passion, their accurate descriptions of scenery, their exquisite diction and rhythm, will ever insure them a high place in literature.

Mr. Reeve seems to be too severe when he says that Petrarch's sonnets are the creation of the fancy rather than of the heart; and that they excite pleasure and admiration by their exquisite purity of language and rhythm in the original, without stirring the deeper sources of tenderness and grief. It is only because they do touch the "sources of tenderness and grief" that they live, that they are read. And it is because his numerous imitators, both in Italy and England, have failed in this, that their effusions have died a natural death.

NATIONAL-BANK CASES.

NATIONAL-BANK CASES: CONTAINING ALL DECISIONS, OF BOTH THE FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS, RELATING TO NATIONAL BANKS; WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES. By ISAAC GRANT THOMPSON, Editor of the Albany *Law Journal* and of the *American Reports*. Albany: John D. Parsons. Chicago: E. B. Myers. 8vo., pp. XX. and 989.

The title of the work so well states its scope and object that no further explanation would make it any clearer. National Banks have come to play so important a part in our commercial system that new questions as to their powers and privileges are arising almost daily. In such a case, it will be of very great value to a lawyer to have all the decisions of the Courts, both Federal and State, collected into one volume. The reports of the cases in the United States Supreme Court are first given, then those in the Circuit and District Courts, and lastly the cases decided in the various State tribunals,—beginning in alphabetical order. The opinions in almost all the cases are given in full, and references are also made to the volume from which they have been copied. The work has been well done, and a copious index also adds to its value.

THUCYDIDES.

ANCIENT CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS. THUCYDIDES. By the Rev. W. LUCAS COLLINS, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Sm. 8vo., pp. 188. Price, $1.

The present forms one of the supplementary series of the Ancient Classics for English Readers, which have won much popularity in England. The work is rather a pleasantly-written sketch of the Peloponnesian War, of which Thucydides was the historian, than a sketch of Thucydides himself. The facts, however, on which to base a biography are so few that they would be exhausted in a page, and, as his fame rests on his history, it is unavoidable that the latter should occupy a prominent part in a sketch of his life.

The series of which this forms a number is too well known to demand commendation now, and it is enough to say that the present is fully up to the standard of its predecessors.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

ADVENTURES OF A CONSUL ABROAD. By SAMUEL SAMPLETON, Esq., Late United States Consul at Verdecuerno. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 270. Price, $1.50.

Signor Luigi Monti gives, under a pseudonym, a rather amusing account of the experience of an American Consul at a port in the Mediterranean. The official departed for his station with the intention of living economically and laying by a considerable portion of his $1,500 salary. How he found the Consuls of other nations, with whom he was associated, living in a handsome manner upon fat incomes; how he managed to represent his country in a manly if not showy fashion, notwithstanding his straitened resources; and how, in the end, he came home a wiser but no richer man than he went, is quite pleasantly recounted. There is a good moral to the story, and its lessons are chiefly pointed by the simple, sensible conduct of the Consul's "Yankee" wife.

FICTION.

ESTHER PENNEFEATHER: A NOVEL. By ALICE PERRY. Price, 75 cents. JUSTINE'S LOVERS: A NOVEL. Price, 60 cents. IS HE POPENJOY? A NOVEL. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Price, 15 cents. New York: Harper & Bros.

A new library of fiction planned by the firm in Franklin Square is to contain only novels by American authors. The initial numbers present the first essay of a young writer, Miss Alice Perry, and a story which withholds the name of its author. The books appear in paper covers of most singular design,—a yellow ground, with the corn and pumpkins of the North, the cotton of the South, and the game-birds of the West figured upon it in brown and green; and in the centre of the leaf a plat of purplish gray, holding the title. The books will range from 50 to 75 cents in price.

A second enterprise of a kindred nature, projected by the same firm, is to bear the title of the "Franklin-Square Library." Into this will be placed reprints of foreign novels. The last work of Anthony Trollope, "Is He Popenjoy?" opens the series, and shows the style of the edition, which is a square-octavo, well printed, but destitute of covers. The story thus presented, after the manner of its author, is tediously drawn out. It is busied with utterly commonplace people and their commonplace doings, yet there is a sort of interest in it that keeps one reading on to the end, despite the perpetual protest against its prosiness. It is related of Mr. Trollope that he writes a certain number of hours, producing a specified amount every day of his life. The task is accomplished as a stint with inexorable fidelity. The present novel is an example of the kind of literary work which an educated man with average ability can bring himself up to perform by dint of dogged resolution and long practice. There is not a scintillation of genius in it, but industry can perform wonders with merely moderate talent.

HEROES OF HISTORY.

THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF VASCO DA GAMA. By GEORGE M. TOWLE. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 294. Price, $1.

This little volume begins a series of biographies of great men, prepared expressly to engage the young in a study of the heroic deeds by which various nations have been gradually lifted out of barbarism into a high state of civilization. Judging by the character of this first number, the series will successfully accomplish its purpose, for no romance could be more absorbing than the history of Vasco da Gama as Mr. Towle has related it. It is easy and winning in style, and full of exciting anecdote and incident. Yet it makes no perversion of facts, while arraying them in a manner calculated to fascinate the juvenile reader. The book deserves wide circulation, and we hope its successors in the series will be equally meritorious.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES. REAPING THE WHIRLWIND. By MARY CECIL HAY. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 20 cents.

THE NECESSITY AND ADVANTAGES OF POPULAR EDUCATION IN CHURCH-MUSIC. By the Rev. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper.

THE QUEER HOME IN RUGBY COURT. By ANNETTE LUCILLE NOBLE, Author of "Head and Heart," etc. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication House. Chicago: W. G. Holmes, 16mo., pp. 450.

STRIKERS, COMMUNISTS, AND DETECTIVES. By ALLAN PINKERTON, Author of "The Expressman and the Detective," etc. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 412. Price, $1.50.

BLEAK HOUSE. By CHARLES DICKENS. People's Edition. With Illustrations by PHIZ and CRUIKSHANK. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 966. Price, $1.25.

STUDIO, FIELD, AND GALLERY: A MANUAL OF PAINTING FOR THE STUDENT AND AMATEUR; WITH INFORMATION FOR THE GENERAL READER. By HORACE J. ROLLIN. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 207. Price, 1.50.

BABY. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 16mo., pp. 48. Ribbon-Bound.

ECONOMIC MONOGRAPHS. OUR REVENUE SYSTEM AND THE CIVIL SERVICE: SHALL THEY BE REFORMED? By WILLIAM L. EARLE. With Preface by Prof. WILLIAM G. SUMNER. SUFFRAGE IN CITIES. By SIMON STERNE. FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES. Comprising Papers by M. MENIER, LEON CHATTEAU, PARKE GODWIN, and J. S. MOORE. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

BUSINESS-MAN'S MAGAZINE—June (James P. Scott, Chicago).

KIROGRAPHER AND STENOGRAPHER—No. 2 (J. B. & E. G. Smith, Amherst, Mass.).

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN—No. 1 (Brooks, Schinkel & Co., Cleveland, O.).

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Bermuda Islands rest upon a foundation of coral, which was raised up from the depths of the ocean by the tiny coral-builders, until the rock or reef appeared above the surface. The attrition of the waves then broke and ground the upper portions down to sand, in which vegetation finally took root, and by its perpetual growth and decay formed in process of time a rich and stable soil, capable of supporting, not only plants, but animals, and at last man himself. The only rocks on the islands are limestones of every degree of hardness, which have been consolidated from the fine grains of coral-sand. This sand surrounds the islands for a distance of about twenty miles, and is continually washed in by the sea, and piled up by the wind in huge drifts or dunes, often forty or fifty feet high. Driven about in every direction by the fitful breezes, the sand-heaps assume every sort of fantastical form,—the successive strata being deposited one above another in the most confused manner, and, when solidified into rock, presenting an extraordinary appearance of irregularity.

At some points on the islands, tremendous sand-glaciers exist, which travel inward at a slow but steady pace, gradually overwhelming every object lying in their path. At Elbow Bay, on the southern shore of the main island, one of these rivers of sand, having a depth of about twenty-five feet, is little by little fatally inundating the land. At the time the scientific staff of the Challenger visited this glacier, a light breeze was blowing inland, and, by holding up a sheet of paper perpendicular to the surface, the passage of the sand was shown by its rapid banking up against the windward side of the paper. Sir Wyville Thompson relates that, while his party were observing the phenomenon, the owner of a garden which was being built under the glacier "was standing with his hands in his pockets, as is too much the habit of his race, contemplating the approach of the inexorable intruder. He had made some attempt to stay its progress by planting a line of oleanders and small cedars along the top of the slope. A neighbor, a little more energetic or more seriously menaced, managed to turn the flank of the sand by this means, just as it was on the point of engulfing his house; but another was either too late in adopting precautionary measures, or perhaps submitted helplessly to his fate, for all that now remains of his cottage is the top of one of the chimneys projecting above the white sand like a tombstone, with a great bush of oleander drooping over it. On its path upward from the beach, this 'glacier' has overwhelmed a wood of cedars. . . . The only way of stopping it artificially seems to be to cover it with vegetation. If planted in large numbers, and tended and watered for a time, it seems that oleanders and the juniper will grow in the pure sand, and, if they once take root, the motion of the sand ceases. Some native plants, which form a peculiar vegetation, sending out enormously long runners or roots, . . . then take hold of it, and it becomes permanently fixed. The outer aspect of the sand-hill, of course, slopes downward toward the sea, and, wherever its progress landward—its growth—has been arrested, the tendency of the incoherent mass is to travel back again by gravitation and the action of the rain; accordingly, it is not unusual to be told that one of these *coulees* is gradually disappearing."

Sir Wyville states that the oleander (Nerium oleander), which is so useful in staying the progress of moving sand, is not a native of the Bermudas, but has been introduced in modern times. The climate and soil are so favorable to its growth that it has since literally taken possession of the islands. "Large bushes," says Sir Wyville, "twenty feet high, are everywhere,—round the cottages, along the road-sides, and in the woods; and thick hedges of great hight, planted partly as boundary-fences and partly for shelter, intersect the cultivated ground in every direction. Nothing can be imagined more ornamental. There are all varieties of color, from white through pale-rose and lilac to nearly crimson; the flowers tend to come double or semi-double, and they bloom most profusely. The country round Hamilton and Somerset Island was a perfect blaze of color in June; and, as the flowers come in succession, and stand a long time, they would remain so during the greater part of the summer."

LITERARY ITEMS.

Miss Yonge's "History of Germany for Young Folks" is among the forthcoming publications of D. Lothrop & Co.

Porter & Coates have nearly ready a new volume on Russia by an English traveler, A. Munro Butler Johnstone.

The American books in the British Museum have been catalogued up to 1857, by Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, and form a list of 75,000.

A volume of "Natural History, Sport, and Travel," by Edward Lockwood, late Magistrate of Monghyr, Bengal, will shortly appear in London.

Mr. H. H. Holly's work on "Modern Dwellings" is issued by the Harpers in a square-octavo volume, illustrated with numerous engravings.

La Marquise de Boissy, whose Recollections are soon to be published, with those of the Count de Waldeck, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is better known to American readers as the Countess Guiccioli. Miss Mary R. D. Smith, who has prepared the Recollections for publication, was personally acquainted with the Marquise, and is firm in the opinion that her relations with Byron were purely platonic.

The Greeks propose publishing, as a feature of their department at the Paris Exposition, a pamphlet on the commerce and industries of their country.

Prof. H. Graetz's History of the Jews, which in the original fills eleven volumes, is to be presented in an English version condensed into three volumes.

Mrs. Thomas Brassey's interesting record of a pleasure-voyage round the world in the yacht Sunbeam, will be reprinted in America by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

Capt. L. J. Trotter, the author of a late History of India, is engaged on a "Life of Warren Hastings," in which he will endeavor to vindicate his hero from the charges made by Mill and Macaulay.

Miss Albert, an English writer, has compressed Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" into a single volume, called "Holland and Her Heroes to the Year 1585." Her work is said to be very well done.

The library of the late German novelist, Ferdinand Freiligrath, will be sold, at his residence in Constatt, near Stuttgart, on June 18 and the days following. The catalogue shows the collection to be rich in English poetry.

A canoeing tour in the canals and rivers of Flanders and Northern France is about to be published in London by Mr. R. Louis Sutherland, under the title of "An Inland Voyage." The author is a young magazine-writer who has given evidence of brilliant talent.

Another transcript of travel in the English colonies in South Africa has been lately brought out in London. It is entitled "Our Trek in the Transvaal; or, Over Berg and Veldt in South Africa," by Harriet A. Roche. Its pictures of life in Transvaal are pronounced very clear and entertaining.

The British Museum, with certain other libraries in the United Kingdom, is entitled to a copy of every work that is protected by copyright. Under this provision, 3,874 new volumes were deposited in these collections during 1877, besides 1,920 pamphlets, 6,877 parts of periodicals, and 1,439 pieces of music.

The *Christian Union* will reprint, in one of its pocket-extras, the papers on "How to Spend the Summer: Where to Go; How to Go; How to Save Money," which have appeared in its columns. They are the productions of Donald G. Mitchell, Helen Hunt, Gail Hamilton, W. H. H. Murray, and the Rev. Lyman Abbott.

D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, announce a story called "From Different Standpoints," which consists of letters from two well-known writers of juveniles,—"Faye Huntington" and "Pansy,"—the one assuming the character of a sensible, broad-minded woman, and the other that of a proud and bigoted lady. In the argument maintained between the two, the victory is granted to the exponent of common-sense.

ART-GOSSIP.

The Egyptian section at the Paris Exhibition contains a careful selection of objects from the Museum of Antiquities at Boulak. Mariette Bey has regulated the choice of this collection, securing for it a representation of the progress in workmanship in the various arts and industries, from the ancient Empire to the times of the Ptolemies. The examples include household-furniture, wood-carving, vases, inlaid work, mosaics, jewelry, works in bronze, glass, and stone. In some cases, casts have been sent in place of the original articles.

Marmontel mentions, in his Memoirs, a remarkable artistic gift possessed by a Chevalier Hubert whom he met in Geneva, Switzerland. "You would have said," states Marmontel, "he had eyes at his fingers' ends. With his hands behind his back, he would cut out a portrait in profile as like, and even more like, than he could have drawn with a pencil. He had Voltaire's face so strongly impressed on his imagination, that, absent or present, his scissors represented him meditating, writing, in action, and in all attitudes. I have seen landscapes cut out by him in white paper, where the perspective was preserved with prodigious art."

The New York *Herald* contains a full account of the opening of the Paris Salon, which occurred on the 25th of May. It had been postponed in order not to conflict with the Exposition, and it was supposed that its display would be materially impaired by the desire of artists to exhibit their best pieces at the World's Fair. Contrary to expectation, however, the average quality of the works is higher this year than usual. The catalogue names 4,985 paintings, sculptures, water-colors, cartoons, engravings, etchings, etc.,—being 363 more than were contributed last year. Of the whole number, 2,330 are oil-paintings and 645 are sculptures. Fifty-six American artists, among whom are six women, are represented in the collection, and their works are said to exhibit a marked improvement upon those in the last Salon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Week* speaks in strong commendation of the American exhibition in the Department of Fine Arts at the World's Fair. After deprecating the vigor of the American Judges in excluding from the display many pictures which would have reflected credit upon the nation, he goes on to say: "I could only wish they had not been conscientious to a fault. What they do exhibit is very good, only there is but too little of it. There is some wonderfully strong painting: a head of a youth, for instance, by J. P. Vinton, which, if it had been done by a pupil of Velasquez, might have earned the master's praise. There is also a superb moonlit sea by Mr. W. P. W. Dana. Many of the subjects, I rejoice to see, are home-scenes, though they are treated, as they should be, in the style of the foreign schools, in which, as yet, the art is best learned. The New England Cedars of Mr. Gifford looks like a work by Corot; Mr. Bunce's 'Approach to Venice' is full of knowledge, sincerity, and manly strength; and there are fine works, landscapes and other, by Hart, by Quarsly; 'The North River, New York,' by Wyatt Eaton; 'The Harvesters,' by Bolton Jones. 'The Laugh,' by Hamilton, of Philadelphia, is, not to mince matters, a study of a cocotte, but it is very well done. Bridgman sends his 'Funeral on the Nile;' Shirlaw, 'Sheep-Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands.' English artists must not miss this gallery; it will tend to open their eyes."

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The value of periodical literature for the past half-century has been steadily increasing, and now no writer or student can make an exhaustive examination of any subject in literature, science, or social economy without knowing what has been written upon it in the standard reviews and magazines. These serials have become so numerous, and comprise so many volumes, that it is impossible for any individual to keep track of what they contain, or for any library to index their contents. Mr. W. F. Poole, when a student at Yale College, made the first attempt in this direction, by preparing a general index to such periodicals as he had access to, which he published in 1845. A second edition, much enlarged, was published in 1853, in which the references were brought down to the year 1852. This "Index to Periodical Literature" has been out of print for many years, and copies have sold, in this country and in Europe, for $20. To the periodical literature of the last twenty-six years, there is no index or other clew to its contents.

At the Conference of American Librarians at Philadelphia, in October, 1876, the subject came up for consideration. The concurrent testimony of the librarians was, that the Index of 1853 was used in their libraries as much as their catalogues; and several libraries had endeavored, at a great deal of expense, to index the current periodicals, but had failed. Mr. Poole was called on to bring out a new edition of his Index, and was promised all the assistance he needed. He stated that all his work on the two previous editions had been a labor of love, and the task was now too large to lay upon one individual, even if he was willing to work without pay. He suggested this plan, which was accepted on the spot: That each library should take an equitable share of the work of indexing, under a system of rules which would be furnished, and should send its work to the central bureau, where it would be revised and arranged. He would do his share of the indexing, take charge of the work of the central bureau, be responsible for all the cost of editing, and would present a complete copy of the printed work to each co-operating library.

In accordance with this plan, a list of 182 periodicals has been prepared and printed, and the work of indexing 170 of them has been distributed among forty-four American libraries, and is now in progress. The remaining twelve serials have been reserved for English librarians to index, who have appointed a committee to co-operate with the American librarians. The English committee have been invited to add to the list such English serials as they think proper. The entire matter of the edition of 1853 will be incorporated in the new edition. Supplements will be issued once in five years, or annually if it shall hereafter seem advisable.

THE "PORTFOLIO."

Mr. T. Beavington Atkinson's second paper on "The Schools of Modern Art in Germany" is the most important one in the May *Portfolio*. It treats of the German revival in Munich, which was stimulated and sustained by the fostering care of King Ludwig. The Munich School was in its beginning under the sway of Cornelius, who was appointed Director of the Academy of Art in 1824. Forty-one years after, Kaulbach succeeded him in position and influence, and resigned both, on joining the "great majority" in 1874, to Carl Piloty, the third and present Director of the Academy. An interesting sketch of a visit to the studio of Kaulbach contains the following picture of the gifted artist: "The painter stood as the personal embodiment of his art: he talked as he designed, with voluble enthusiasm, and the utterances became now and again pungent with caustic words. The man, like his art, was many-sided; he passed rapidly from grave to gay, from the grave to the grotesque. He moved to and fro in his spacious studio constantly, as if creative ideas struggling for exit from an excited brain allowed rest not even to the body. Perhaps for relief from nervous tension, one hand played with a brush, while the other toyed with a cigarette; the latter went out at least half-a-dozen times under gusty and peripatetic. . . . When I then saw Kaulbach, he was touched with age; his head was weather-beaten, his intelligent face furrowed; his scanty hair, as thinned by time, gave prominence to his well-developed forehead; yet his eye rekindled with its former fire, and a genial smile played among his mobile features, especially when he happened to speak of friends and pupils whom he held dear. Kaulbach, while yet he had good work in him, died in Munich, of the cholera, in 874, at the age of 69."

The pictorial features of this number are less attractive than usual. The etching by Richeton presents the figure of an Italian girl, painted by Fildes, and exhibited at the Dudley Gallery last autumn. A reproduction by the heliogravure process of an etching by Durer has a value as an example of the work of this great artist in a line of art which was originated in his time, and whose intention, in fact, has been wrongly ascribed to him. The third plate is an engraving after a work by Piloty, representing "Galileo in Prison."

THACKERAY IN A NEW FORM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

An edition of the works of William Makepeace Thackeray, on a scale of great magnificence, is the latest enterprise in the London publishing world. The edition is to be strictly limited to 1,000 copies, and will be completed within one year,—the type to be distributed after each sheet has been printed. It will be brought out under the auspices of Messrs. Smith & Elder, Thackeray's old publishers. The undertaking is attracting much attention throughout the literary circles of Great Britain, as nothing equal to it in the matter of cost has been attempted of any author's works since the splendily-illustrated edition of the Waverly Novels, known as the Abbottsford Edition, appeared, nearly forty years ago.

The readers of Thackeray, in comparison with those of Scott and Dickens, are few in number, though his fame as an author is as extended as theirs, and his name as often quoted. To compare the popularity of Dickens and Thackeray among general readers is to compare Macaulay's popularity as an essayist with that of Carlyle. Thackeray's writings, it is safe to affirm, will always be confined to a small circle as long as human nature is what it is. Small as that circle may be, it embraces the choicest,—a class predisposed to thought, with the advantages of leisure, culture, and money on their side; consequently, well able to afford an *edition de luxe* of their favorite author. To venture such an edition as this promises to be proves, however, that its publishers understand the class who appreciate Thackeray.

They announce that the letterpress of the edition will be printed by Clay (the most celebrated of all English printers), on paper of the finest quality, expressly made by John Dickenson & Co. The steel and copper plates will be printed on real China paper by McQueen (the art-publisher), mounted on plate-paper manufactured expressly by Dickenson & Co. The woodcuts and vignettes will also be printed on real China paper, and mounted with letterpress. In addition to Thackeray's own illustrations, many new illustrations by eminent artists will be given. If the work is carried out in keeping with the announcement, a thousand copies is certainly not a large number for distribution wherever the English language is spoken.

The cost to American subscribers, including the matter of duty, etc., will be $8.50 per volume. The work will be furnished to subscribers in the United States by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. It will be a worthy monument to the memory of a writer whom many consider the greatest genius in the annals of modern English literature.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

THE POND-WEED FAMILY.—The group of plants ranged in the order Naiadaceæ have not much of the romantic grace and beauty associated with the mythical nymphs of the water, the Naiads, from whom they take their scientific name. But they are aquatic in their habit, dwelling in both fresh and salt waters, and from this circumstance have been called after the mythical maidens who in ancient times were supposed to haunt fountains, lakes, and streams. The Pond-weeds are common all over the world outside of the Tropics, and indeed, are not entirely absent from Equatorial regions. They number about sixty species, which are classed in nine different genera.

Only a single genus, Potamogeton, is represented in our flora, and by three species. The P. natans and P. pectinatus are common in our lakes and rivers, and the P. gramineus is abundant at Pine Station. They all have jointed and mostly rooting stems, alternate leaves, and flowering spikes raised to the surface. They blossom in summer, and the greenish flowers are small and inconspicuous. The stem of P. natans is simple or sparingly branched, and the shape of the foliage which floats on the water gives it the popular name of Broad-leaved Pond-weed. It grows from one to three feet long, the upper leaves are from two to four inches long, while the lower ones are from three to seven inches long and barely a line wide.

The submersed stem of the P. gramineus parts into many branches, and the leaves and peduncles growing under water vary greatly. The P. pectinatus has extremely slender, branched stems, and leaves crowded into fascicles in the axils.

None of the species of this family have any known uses; therefore their story is very quickly written out.

DO FISH SLEEP?

The editor of the *Fishing Gazette* proffers some little testimony bearing upon the interesting query whether fish sleep. It is his opinion that the trout sleeps at night; and, as proof, he states that, when entering his fish-house at night in summer-time, he has observed all the fish in the tanks lying motionless on the slate bottoms, and has often watched them thus for some length of time. Their slow respiration and analogous movement of the fins indicated a diminished action of the heart, and a state of rest, similar to that of the human being in sleep. On striking a light while the fish were in this quiescent condition, they would start as if scared, and fly about wildly, exhibiting the same alarmed feeling that a man not uncommonly does when suddenly roused from profound slumber.

This evidence refers to fish in an artificial state; but the writer believes that it applies equally to those which are wild in their native waters. "We may safely come to the conclusion," he remarks, "that repose of the brain, more or less complete, does exist in the piscine world; and certainly, the higher the organization of the animal, the more need we shall find for some system of rest or reparation of the nervous system." The movement of gills, fins, and tail, which is ever present in fish, the writer considers to be as purely the result of reflex action as that of the beating of the heart; and therefore he regards these movements, when the fish is otherwise still, as no indication that it is not in a state of absolute repose and unconsciousness.

THE OPOSSUM.

The question having been started by a correspondent of *Forest and Stream* as to the manner in which the offspring of the opossum are deposited in the abdominal pouch, an extract from the proceedings of the Essex Institute is published in that paper as a satisfactory answer. The article from which the account is taken was communicated to the Institute by Mr. James G. Shute, of Woburn, and relates an observation made in Beaufort, N. C.: "The date was March 16, 1863. During the delivery of the young, the parent lay on the right side, with the body curved in such a manner as to bring the sexual orifice opposite that of the pouch; the mouth of the pouch was open or drawn down by contraction of the muscles, so as to receive the young when delivered. The young were seven in number. The time occupied in delivery was about four hours. The parent remained in the same position about thirty-six hours, and refused all sustenance. Immediately after the transfer of the young to the pouch, I removed one by detaching it from the teat, in order to ascertain if the movement of the fetus was instinctive. I found that it was at least partly voluntary, as it made an effort to regain its place in the pouch, and the same movement was made by the parent as at first to receive it. I did not notice any use of the limbs or lips of the parent during the transfer of the young."

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

A remarkable meteorological phenomenon, occurring at Logelbach, in Upper Alsatia, is described by an eye-witness in *La Nature*. An abstract of the account, printed in *Nature*, states that the rising sun seemed to be surrounded by a vast column of fire, which, when first noted, had reached a hight of twenty-five to twenty-eight degrees. "Its breadth remained constant, and amounted to two or two and a half degrees. Its color was grayish-red, and at its upper end orange; the dull and cloudy sky formed a fine contrast with the brilliant phenomenon. From 6:30 a. m. till 7 o'clock its brilliancy remained much the same, while its extent towards the west increased by about four or five degrees. At 7 o'clock the sun's disc appeared before the horizon, and its tint was an intense red. The whole sky now seemed to be a gigantic rainbow, all the shades of which appeared in horizontal layers, forming a splendid background to the bright red and orange vertical column. A minute later, the sun lost its red tint, and the column gradually decreased; for five minutes it formed a band of five degrees in hight, and then disappeared altogether."

BRIEF NOTES.

The London Institution of Civil Engineers has 2,808 members, besides a class of 520 members.

Before the close of the current year it is expected that telephones will be in use in 220 telegraph-offices in Germany.

Prof. Spencer T. Baird has been chosen by the Trustees of the Smithsonian Institute to fill the place of Secretary, rendered vacant by the death of Prof. Henry.

Preparations are being made in Holland for celebrating the 300th anniversary of the eminent philosopher, Hugo de Groot, who was born April 10, 1583.

The Zoological Gardens at Berlin have the largest collection of anthropoid apes in Europe. It has lately been increased by a pair of orang-outangs in fine condition.

A factory has been built at Osaka, Japan, for the manufacture of oil from camphor, which is said to be cheaper and to have a greater illuminating power than kerosene.

A statue will be erected to Capt. Cooke on Diamond Peak, an extinct crater near Honolulu, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his discovery of the Sandwich Islands.

Dr. George Engleman, of St. Louis, has recently been elected Foreign Member of the Linnæan Society of London, as an acknowledgment of his original researches in Botany.

According to the Civil-Service estimates, £80,000 is to be spent during the present year upon the building and fitting of the new Natural-History Museum at South Kensington.

Since the discovery of gold in New Guinea, an expedition comprising twenty-five miners has set out from Sydney, and some anxiety is felt lest their contact with the natives may create difficulties involving the British Government.

At the close of nine years of prosperity, the English journal of Science, *Nature*, finds it necessary to double its number of pages in order to accommodate the original and contributed matter which presses for admission into its columns.

The French steamer Picardie will leave Marseilles, June 30, to convey a party of tourists around the world. The vessel is said to be equipped in the best manner, is under the command of Lieut. M. G. Biard, has a complete staff, and will soon close its passenger-list.

It is only within the past six years that the Japanese have attempted to make use of the petroleum-wells existing within their domains. Now several refining-establishments are in operation, and the manufacture of kerosene-oil has become an important industry.

A Peruvian chemist, Dr. Arosemano, has obtained a dye from the violet or maroon Welsh corn of Peru, which is said to impart the color, odor, and taste of claret to all light white wines, rendering it impossible to tell them from real claret, while not in the least impairing their wholesomeness.

The new Museum of Antiquities at Constantinople has recently been completed. An old kiosk on Seraglio Point has been renovated for the purpose, and now exhibits a spacious edifice, richly decorated with marble, and amply adapted to the accommodation of the extensive collection of antiquities in the possession of the Turkish Capital.

The Zoological Society of London held its forty-ninth anniversary-meeting the last Monday in April. The Society numbered, at the close of 1877, 3,358 members, and its income for that year amounted to $154,940. The number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens during 1877 was 781,877. The total number of animals of the first three classes of vertebrates at present in the Gardens is 2,200.

It is proposed to construct a line of telegraph through Africa, starting from the present telegraph-station at Kimberly, and going to Tete, on the Zambesi, and thence via Livingstonia, on Lake Nyassa, to Zanzibar. The plan presented by the Superintendent of Telegraphs at Cape Colony contemplates the establishment of stations at intervals of 200 miles, and the completion of the line within a year, at a cost of some £200 per mile.

The Manager of the Jardin d'Acclimation at Paris has called the attention of African explorers to the valuable qualities of the zebra as a beast of burden. He regards it as better suited to the climate of Africa than any of our domestic animals, not even excepting the ass. It is possible that M. de Smelle, who is planning a tour from the mouth of the Niger to the east coast may make a test of the capacity of the animal to answer the needs of the African traveler.

The labors of the Fish Commission of the United States are already in the enjoyment of encouraging rewards. Quite a number of salmon have been taken in the Delaware River this spring, several of which weighed above twenty pounds. Prof. Baird notes the capture of one in the Chesapeake Bay weighing twenty pounds; and others have been taken in various waters East and West, which are undoubtedly the product of stock planted some years ago by artificial means.

The fish of the northern rivers of Great Britain are suffering from a peculiar disease which is proving very destructive. Mr. Worthington Smith has discovered that the trouble originates with a fungus (Soprolegnia ferax) which attacks the head, tail, and fins of salmon, trout, eels, flounders, and other fish. The scales are covered with a fine, white, cottony growth, which finally blinds the fish, and closes the gills and mouth, producing death. The fungus affects only the fish in fresh water, and its occurrence is ascribed by Mr. Smith to the universal mildness of the past winter.

A JUNE LEGEND.

A youth and maid, long centuries ago,
Loved, as some simple couples whom we know.
But Death, unequal Death, took off the youth,
Leaving the maid to tears and lonely ruth.
Each day she sought the spot where he was laid,
With mournful tributes to his absent shade.
Certain as dawn, she kept her faithful round,
And poured her tears upon the sacred mound,
Till once she there besought each piteous God,
And knelt, and, ling'ring, kissed the broken sod,
Then straightway sighed her love-lorn life away,
And all the people mourned her beauteous clay
Through the long month—'twas June, the legends say—
And buried her, poor true-heart, where she lay.

But soon they marked, where her last kisses fell
And sighed her life out in a vain farewell,
A tender verdure pierced the crumbling mold,
And, hour by hour, its slender leaves unrolled;
Then, rustling softly, o'er the double tomb
A mantling shrub displayed its blushing bloom.

The flowers partook her sweet lips' gentle dyes,
And breathed the fragrance of her parting sighs,
While round the stem, set thick in wand'ring rows,
Sharp, cruel thorns bespoke her maiden woes:
And, like the youth, whom Earth but briefly knew
(The Gods just showed him here, and then withdrew),
So the frail blooms, their pure hearts once fulfilled
With evening dews from languid airs distilled,
Once saw the morn, and with a kindred ray
Gave back the colors of advancing day,
Then paled and withered in the grieving spray,
And still fond lovers, 'neath the same soft moon,
On flow'ry nights of Summer-scented June,
Their sacred faith, their loving pains disclose,
And plead their passion with the breathing rose.

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

The New Lord Leitrim.

The new Lord Leitrim has not benefited from a pecuniary point of view by his accession to his uncle's title, for the whole of the late Peer's estates have been left to a second cousin, Col. Theophilus Clements, of Cavan. The present Lord is the more to be pitied, since an unsigned will in his favor has been found among the murdered man's papers. It is likely that the case may be brought before the law courts, but still more likely that some compromise will be made. Lord Leitrim has now only some few hundreds a year, though he has expectations from other quarters. He will shortly take his seat in the House of Lords. The Leitrim estates are estimated at £40,000 a year, so the matter is worth contesting.

THE HOME.

CUCUMBER-PIES.

Cousin Jack declared it is always the way—
A woman will talk thourh she's nothing to say—
When I asked him across the room to come,
And help me concoct a note to The Home.
But he said, with a look that was wondrous wise,
"Tell them all about those cucumber-pies."

Quickly I brought my paper and pen,
Took a seat by the table, and then, and then,
Looked at my paper in blank despair,
Wrung my hands, and tore my hair,
While Jack from the sofa loudly cries,
"Why don't you write about cucumber-pies?"

"O Jack!" I cry, "come here a minute—
I surely don't know how to begin it."
Now Jack detests of all things a tear—
His heart is tender, I very much fear;
So quickly to my side he flies,
And whispers, "Write about cucumber-pies.

"Tell them the crust is made of meal,
And the inside made of cucumber-peel."
And then, I fear, he had grown bolder;
He stooped, and read it over my shoulder.
"O Jack!" I say, "to the kitchen I'll hie,
And bring you a piece of cucumber-pie."

Then, as for the cucumber-pie I start,
He caught and pressed me to his heart.
And, holding me tight in a fond embrace,
He pressed me closely face to face.
"Dear love!" with tender emotion he sighs,
"Let us share forever our cucumber-pies."

Now Jack and I have a little flat—
It's a stylish place, up ten pair back;
And I want to say, before it's too late,
That I thank The Home for my happy fate;
While Jack swings his hat, and wildly cries,
"Hurrah for The Home and cucumber-pies!"

CHICAGO, May 28, 1878. LAURA UNDERHILL.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The conductor cannot and will not annoy the printer, proofreader, and himself with letters where misspelling is the rule, and fair treatment of the language the exception. One lady whose letter is on the table advises the use of "gomeric-bich" and other ingredients, which have caused her letter to be thrown away. One thing which The Home needs is more light-schools.

⁂

J. H.—Do you call a letter on a threadbare subject, which has been discussed by the ablest minds in this country, and settled for a generation, new thoughts? Can you not let the dead rest in their graves? You might as well discuss the "54-40 or fight" issue. If you must have a dead one, take one that is quite dead.

⁂

S. G. M.—The letter which you mention was forwarded at once. It made no difference as to that whether you sent your name or not. The reason you did not see it advertised was, that the conductor had the address of the lady to whom you wrote, and he sent the letter forward without any wait.

⁂

A contributor from Batavia, who does not sign any name, says: "Please allow me to correct the mistake in my recipe for dyeing grasses. For red: one ounce of carmine (not ermine) dissolved and prepared as aforesaid. Please print it right this time, if possible."

⁂

The conductor offers his heartfelt thanks to an unknown friend in Council Bluffs who sent a beautiful box of roses, which arrived last evening. No name or address was given, and the thanks must therefore be as indefinite as the giver is unknown.

⁂

The Home post-office is meant for the convenient interchange of letters among its contributors and readers, and not for any other purpose. Two young men who recognize the fitness of this paragraph will please commit it to memory.

⁂

BUSYBODY.—The letter was for a Chicago lady who uses the same name as yourself. For fear of further conflicts, the conductor has taken the liberty of changing your name, as you will notice.

⁂

The lady in Minnesota whose name has been changed without her consent is informed that it was done because another lady had a pre-emption on the name she selected.

⁂

B. & R.—Your letter will not be used, because it is written on both sides of the paper. The same is true of Aunt Bab's communication.

⁂

MRS. S. B., BLOOMINGTON.—Write to H. A. Hurlbut & Co., No. 75 Randolph street, about the patent medicine you wish.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are many letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 36 TRIBUNE Building and get their letters:

Mab (4),	Sylvanus (4),
Sallie Brass (6),	Suffering Addie (3),
Paul H. (3),	Tiadie,
Kate Keizz,	L. A.,
Mignon,	Comfort,
Alcohol,	M. Thorpe,
Sprizz,	Aidyl,
Carry,	Doctor No. 1,
D. F.,	Tonic,
H. W. Boynton,	Mrs. Woodworth,
Myrtle,	Hollie.

In addition to the above list of letters there are a number of postal-cards at hand for contributors. The letters have generally been accompanied with stamps, with which they will be forwarded when applied for. The cards, on the contrary, have no stamps, and a request to forward them should be accompanied by one. Following is the list of postal-cards:

Bris,	Wallflower,
Cactus,	Ray,
Jolly Jane,	Sallie Brass,
Mab,	Rennie,
L. E. Phant,	Mariar,
Suffering Addie,	Bluecoll,
Lula.	

There are also small packages for Mab, Lula, and Mignon.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S OWN.

FROM PHYLLIS CARBW, PARIS.—Jessica, I had formed an opinion of you, thinking you were a school-girl, but great was my surprise when I found you were a matron. How old is your child? Alida Milmine, you may keep the copy I sent you, for I have another.

Hise every one in The Home a husband and child but me! If you have not, "speak and let the worst be known." Does any one know and will they tell me the author of "The East and The West"? The last stanza is:

No wonder the West shines bright,
Shines fair, in the jubilant sunset skies,
Who but knows all beautiful things of the world
Will come to its arms when it dies.

Jessica, I almost forgot to tell you that I will end lily-of-valley and ferns next week. The ferns are small, but will grow larger by cultivation, with the lily, and if I have a lemon lily to spare will send one. My mother is the best cook I ever saw (at least my brothers and sisters think so), and this is her recipe for lemon pies: Two lemons, juice and rind; two cups of white sugar; one cup of milk, sweet; two tablespoons corn-starch; yolks of six eggs. While it is baking, beat whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add eight tablespoons of white sugar (pulverized is best), cover tops of pies, and brown in a quick oven. If any one tries it, please report.

W. O. C., allow me the exquisite pleasure of informing you there is yet one "female" (myself) between Bangor and Sacramento, if I am considered on that line, "who has not profited from her innermost conscience a design, either beautiful or horrible, on canvas, perforated cardboard, or something else, the words 'God Bless Our Home;'" but it is my desire of one, before long, to have me, and I will make one, as school will be out when this is published. I will have plenty of time, and it will afford me great pleasure.

FROM E. R. D., MILWAUKEE.—In response to the call of a correspondent last week for a recipe for canning strawberries, I offer mine, which cannot be surpassed; also one for preserving the same. Have recipes for pickling apples (called *fat*) and crab-apple sweet pickles and quinces, all very nice. Would like printed a tiptop recipe for mixed pickles, that every housekeeper in the land may regale her own and beloved's palate upon next winter. It was given me by one whose hospitality and "good cheer" cannot be excelled, and from many years' experience I know whereof I speak concerning her pickles.

Canned strawberries: Place a piece of board in a wash-boiler, and put enough of water in it to cover to the top of the jars; fill the jars with fresh berries, well sugared (any of the small, sweet sort); place in the boiler while the water is only tepid; do not let the jars touch one another; place the covers on loosely, and let the water boil about them fifteen minutes, when move to the back of the range until the steam has passed off, when lift out the jars with a towel wrapped round the hand; wipe the neck of the jars dry and screw down the tops, turning them every half hour till air-tight.

Preserved strawberries the same, except one pound granulated sugar to one pint water, omitting the sugar on the berries when you put them in the jars. After berries have boiled (in boiler) fifteen minutes, the sirup of sugar and water should be ready to pour over them boiling hot, and screw on covers immediately.

Pineapples put up after either of the above recipes are delicious, cutting them in small squares.

Apple sweet pickles: Two one-half peck of apples, make a sirup of two pounds of sugar and one pint of vinegar. Boil the apples in this sirup till tender; then remove them, and make a sirup of two and one-half pounds of sugar and one pint of vinegar. Add one teaspoonful of cloves and the same of cinnamon tied in a bag. Boil the sirup twenty minutes, and pour it hot over the fruit.

Crab-apple sweet pickles: Heat a pint of vinegar, a pound of sugar, mace, and cloves together, and pour over the crab-apples for six mornings. Plums, cherries, and peaches make delightful pickles done in that way.

Pickled quinces (very fine): To every ten pounds fruit, three pounds brown sugar, one pint vinegar, one ounce each cloves and cinnamon; boil till tender.

MRS. H—RW—D'S superb mixed pickles: 300 small cucumbers, pour boiling water on them, stand till cold; then make a weak brine, heat it boiling hot, and pour on them three days in succession; then cover with boiling water again. Two heads of cauliflower, cut into shape and steamed until just tender, not soft. Two quarts small white onions, skinned. One quart radish-tops. Four ounces black mustard-seed, four green peppers. One teacupful of brown sugar, put into the vinegar, heat is to be boiling hot, and poured over the whole. After a week, heat to boiling point and pour over the pickles, and repeat two or three times, at intervals, keeping them lightly covered in the meantime. Add some strips of horseradish, which preserves the pickles and improves flavor. Use best cider vinegar.

Scrap-book paste: Dissolve in hot water a teaspoonful of alum; when cold stir in as much flour as will make it like cream, carefully stirring out all lumps. Stir in this as much powdered resin as will lay on a dime, and add six cloves. Put into another vessel a teacupful of boiling water, set over the fire and pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. It will soon be like mush. When cool put into fruit-jars, cover, and keep in a cool place. For use, soften with warm water. It will keep a year, and does not blister the paper or stain through. Tiptop!

FROM MRS. M., CITY.—Here is a good recipe for jelly-cake: One and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, one egg and the yolks of four; stir well; then stir in two cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder; bake in five cakes. This makes a delicious cocoanut-nut cake by spreading between and on the top of the cake instead of jelly; and with the four whites of eggs left of No. 1 make No. 2 cake,—one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half-cup of milk, one cup of flour, one cup of corn-starch, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. This makes a nice white cake.

Has any one the patterns for a clasp-case, pen-wiper, needle-book, floater, shaving-case, anchor with chain, and sweeping-cap to exchange for patterns of deer, horse, tiger, bird, card-receiver, boot, hair-receiver, watch slipper-case, and afternoon apron?

C. A. R., Lake City, I received your letter. I have the slipper-pattern you want, and I had the pattern you sent me.

Violet Vernon, I should like to hear from you. Send me a postal-card to my address.

Eola, Battle Creek, Mich, I am looking for a letter from you. I hope you are not sick again.

FROM JUMPING JOAN, INDIANAPOLIS.—I would like to inform Hollie Hawk how I have successfully canned strawberries for eight years, never failing once: Select large, clean-looking berries. I do not wash them. If I see any sandy-looking I wipe with a clean cloth. As you pick your fruit, drop immediately into the jars, sprinkling, between times, one pint of granulated sugar to one quart-jar of fruit. When all are filled, put on the lid, and screw tight the ring, leaving your rubbers in warm water for instruction. Then take what is a wash-boiler; pour over cold water until your jars are three-quarters covered; place over a brisk fire, and let them boil half an hour. Take out one jar at a time, filling from another. Wipe them, dry your rubber, put on your lid, and screw on the ring, and your berries are done. I canned mine last week, and they look delicious, and I know they are so by experience. Would any of the ladies like to know how to prepare a nice dish for the dinner-table out of the refuse of cold boiled ham? Also, two nice veal dishes, to be eaten cold, nice for lunches and picnics?

Tripotage, I was going to scold you last week, but forbore, and am glad now, for I do think you have had your share, so please leave the "fancy workers" alone. I am sure "variety is the spice of life," and one cannot do the same thing all the time, so let some read and some sew in peace.

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FROM CLYTEMNESTRA, TUSCOLA, ILL.—Yiddie, try equal parts of camphor, chloroform, aconite, and alcohol for neuralgia. It will relieve, and won't skin off either.

Hollie Hawk, won't you send me your lambrequin patterns for both window and bracket? Will send stamps. Are glad you are a Murphy; so am I.

Chess Pie: One cup sweet milk, one-half cup butter, four eggs; beat butter and eggs together, add jelly, milk, eggs; sweeten and flavor to taste; use rich pastry for bottom crust; bake without top. Will make two large pies. Try it.

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FROM MOSA, DETROIT.—To Myrtle, Bryan, O.: To take yellow out of old cotton, scald sour milk until the curd and whey separate; then strain, and soak your cloth in the whey. A week will be long enough, unless very bad. Turn every day, so the mold will not settle on the cloth, and wash and boil as usual. You will be pleased with the result.

Will Sallie Brass send me her cure for blackheads at once?

FROM MRS. W. B. F.—A good way to wash bed-quilts is to soak them for twenty-four hours in rain-water, washing through only one suds, and rinse. Have tried it. Blankets should be washed through two suds (warm, not hot), the latter suds containing blueing.

If Mab will send slips of variegated joist plant, will furnish her with lantana.

WANTS.

FROM F., MUSKEGON, MICH.—I think, S. I. T., I can tell you how to make a pretty spread for the crib: Get two yards and a half of fine bleached muslin and a roll of the nicest batting; spread the batting evenly over one-half the length of the muslin; turn back the other half over the batting; baste smoothly together, and quilt in small diamonds, either by hand or machine. Wash and boil the muslin before using, to get out the dressing. This will wash well, and is very pretty.

Rennie, can I have some cineraria and calceolaria seed for gloxinia, and fern seeds for a begonia?

Will somebody please tell what Scotch gowan is? I cannot find it in the catalogues. There are other plants mentioned that I do not find in the catalogues.

Phyllis Carew, what shall I do to get some of those plants that you mention, this fall?

Smartweed, I have dog, mouse, and rabbit patterns to exchange with you by and by.

Sweet Mary, the cypress you want is Ipomea coccinea. I had some last summer, but the frost came so early that I failed to save many seeds; what few I did are planted. I will save you some seeds this fall, if I can.

Romola, if you intended that coffee recipe for me, I think I would prefer to use the eggs. I am afraid it would swell our household expenses a little if we made coffee that way very often.

Hattie Hawk, I think we might make an exchange in plants.

Gina Winey, I can send outdoor plants for white oxalis and tuberose.

L. M. S., Ypsilanti, I will exchange slips with you.

Will some one please send me some amaryllis bulbs?

I have wrapper pattern kitchen apron and some bracket patterns to exchange for plants.

FROM BIRDIE, VEVAY, IND.—Mercury, of Chicago, you are mistaken in regard to my using "oil of bitter almonds." I used the bitter almonds, and followed your recipe correctly, except that I used colored soap shavings instead of white, but did not think that would produce such a burning. Guess I will try hygienic living for my complexion, and leave cosmetics alone; but the freckles are such a pest. Will some one send me a root or slip of Virginia creeper, and receive a liberal reward? Would also like a slip of salmon geranium. Does C. L. B., of Michigan, still read The Home? If so, why will not he contribute some good letter to its interesting columns? I dare say he can.

FROM CORN, FOND DU LAC, WIS.—I want to caution Addie, of Chicago, against using oxalic acid for removing iron-rust spots, as recommended in a late number of The Home, or at least to be very careful, as it is so poisonous. A friend of mine was made hopelessly insane by the use of it on the hands.

Now, will one of these obliging ladies please send me a pretty apron pattern for afternoon wear? She will have my sincere thanks for so doing, and I will return pay in stamps or the pattern of a good kitchen apron, as she may prefer.

FROM JENNIE, PAXTON.—Thanks, Rennie, for your information concerning my fuchsias. Erica, please send me a pink amaryllis bulb—that is, if your stock is not exhausted. Sally Brass, please let me have your cure for blackheads. Mab, if you can send me a white geranium I will return ferns or stamps. Twilight, I think if you would cut your fuschia down just above the new leaves it will be all right; try it. Can some one send me rex begonia? I can send ferns or Madeira bulb to any one who will send her address.

FROM SUGAR-LUMP, QUINCY.—Can any one tell me if it is rude or impolite for a young lady to refuse to dance with a gentleman whom she does not like or respect, and then to accept a second invitation? Also, how can a lady make herself attractive to gentlemen without being forward?

Are all members of The Home ladies (with the exception of "Father of 26")? If not, why do not the young members start some discussion that will interest all, and let The Home present a more attractive appearance?

FROM INA MAY, LAKE CITY, MINN.—MRS. M., your letter and patterns are at hand, and I will answer soon. Red Ridinghood, did you receive my postal cards? Now I have two requests to make: Will some of the kind Home ladies send me some slips? I haven't any, and I want some so much. Anything will be accepted, and I will repay you in some way. Brown, I tried your recipe for velvet paste, and found it very nice. I can give a recipe for confectionery cake, if any one would like it.

FROM HOPE, ROCKFORD.—If Uncle Tobins, Altona, will send me his address, care of The Home, I can send him daisy roots in exchange for a moss rose and a red lily bulb.

If Harriet, of Wheaton, will send me a pattern of cardboard picture-frame and her address I will return postage, English violet roots, or patterns of fancy work, if she will tell me which she prefers.

Will any one send me a red carnation in exchange for English violets or pansy plants?

FROM N. E. W., SMITHDALE.—First, I would like a recipe for making a good silver-plating solution for brass, etc. Second, I would like the recipe for making the crisp white candy which is sold by confectioners generally. Third, a sure death for rats. In exchange for any of these I can send a good recipe for making artificial honey, or almost any recipe for which you may ask, and am always ready and willing to aid any of The Home readers when possible.

FROM LILLY WHITE, PEORIA.—I am one of those unfortunates who must use powder. I have done so for years. Lately I cannot use it at all; it lies in flakes on my skin; no matter what kind I try, the result is the same. Now, please some one tell me what is the best powder to use; how to apply it so that it cannot be seen at the distance of forty yards. Also what will make the skin soft and smooth. There are four or five of us anxiously awaiting an answer to these important questions.

FROM FOURTH, WATERLOO.—I have several very nice patterns which I offer to any one who will send stamps, or pictures from old magazines, cards of any kind with flowers on, or landscapes—in fact, anything that I can copy in oil or water-colors. My patterns are: Ladies' Princess skirt with yoke and train, corset cover and drawers combined, corset cover and short skirt combined, and Princess polonaise. They are all simple, and can be enlarged or made smaller.

FROM MRS. B. B. M., CHICAGO.—I have answered all the letters I have received. If any one has written to me, receiving no answer, drop me a postal-card and I shall attend to it immediately. Fly, sent you pattern of hanging canoe; did you receive it?

Will some one please send me the words of "Way Down upon the Swanee River?" Will return patterns of fancy work or stamps, if they desire.

FROM CERES, CHICAGO, ILL.—I have about forty fancy-work patterns and would like to exchange them for slips. Can any one tell me what will brighten gilt cornices? also what will take the shine off coats?

Wash for hair: Two ounces spirits of camphor, two ounces ammonia, two tablespoons salt, one quart water.

FROM SUNSHINE, No 3.—Will some kind reader of The Home tell me how to raise mocking-birds, as I am very anxious to know? I've just let one die, and want to make another attempt, but fear a like result. So do some kind, experienced person tell me through the next Home.

FROM REDA, CHAMOUNI, IND.—I hear that a preparation has been given in a back number of The Home for blonding the hair a golden color. Will some one please furnish it again, as the paper was mislaid before I saw it?

FROM CHAPEL, MONMOUTH, ILL.—Will some of the many persons who contribute to the Home please send me a copy of the piece called "Bennie's Reprieve?" I will repay in postage-stamps, as I have no flowers to exchange.

FROM ESSICA DANE, HENDERSON.—Minnie, of Joliet, send your address to me, care Home, and I will send the ferns. Will some one tell what will exterminate white worms on geraniums?

FROM ROSE IN JUNE, CHICAGO.—Will some one please inform me how to remove stain from the hands? A stain that is very difficult. I am exceedingly anxious.

FROM ETTA, SIBLEY, IA.—I am desirous to know what will cure granulated sore eyes of eight months' standing.

TO SHE WHO ENDURETH.

FROM AMBER, HIGHWOOD.—There is entire hopelessness to many women in the blank monotony of life after youth is past. An emotional nature, mercurial and restless, full of aspirations and longings, as the trees this perfect month are full of blossoms, and, like the trees, bearing a thousand blooms to one fruition, finds the destiny prepared for it almost unendurable, and often longs for death that shall end all. Because poverty grinds and hosts of menial duties accumulate, because the walls of an unquiet home, made unlovely perhaps by skeletons that no skill can quite conceal, close like a dungeon upon hope and all the sweet promises of youth, bright natures grow morose and bitter, warm hearts chill into apathy and gloom, and sunny brows darken under the cloud of almost perpetual irritability and discontent. It is useless to preach sermons to such cases,—as useless as to read a book of etiquette in a prison ward or comfort the victims of a railroad disaster with a treatise upon reform in the management of roads. The worn, the wasted, the erring, and the cruelly maimed lie thick about us. Our business is to encourage, to love, to bind up, and cheer. God, in His own time, shall lift the discontented head above the power of conspiring cares to vex. It is for us to lend a helping hand down here where the "slough of despond" is deepest. When tides forget to obey the moon, or leaves to answer the will of the wind, then, and not sooner, shall these restless hearts of ours learn to be still, whatsoever destinies confront, or limitations thwart. In looking upon the lives of some women, the mother of six children, for instance, who takes boarders and keeps no help; the widow supporting her little brood by endless drudgeries; the big-hearted woman in whom the frollcsomeness and wit of girlhood die hard amid the sordid miseries of a poverty-stricken life; the sensitive, poetic soul, doomed to uncongenial companionships and the criticisms and ridicule of the unfriendly,—am reminded of the score of eagles I saw lately, chained in a dusty inclosure of Central Park. With clipped wings, and grand, homesick eyes, they sat disconsolate upon their perches, and moped the hours away. Would any sane being have reviled those sorry things for a lack of spirit? Would not the gentle-hearted spectator have proffered a handful of fresh leaves rather, and turned away in pity that sympathy could do no more?

For these unhappy sisters of mine, the discontented, yearning "Marthas," troubled with many cares, wherever my letter may find them between the great seas, I have a word of comfort in my heart to-day. In the first place, do not think, because you so often fall into irritability and impatient speech, that God despises you as a sinner. He understands, if friend, husband, or neighbor do not. Strive not to yield to fretfulness then, but, when overcome by it, remember always God understands it all. You may be able to see no light in all the shrouded way, no lifting of the shadow, no promise of the dawn; but rest assured, however long the probation, the infinite content of Heaven awaits us very soon, if we strive as much as lies within us to overcome the infirmities of our temper, and keep our faces set towards the shining of His love. I know, dear heart, indeed I do, that to-morrow and to-morrow are just alike in hopeless fancy,—full of dish-washing, and drudging, and back-bending toil,—that the sparkle and song of life were long ago merged in the humdrum beat of treadmill years; but through just this test is your character building,—through just its hard process is shaping the conqueror's crown flashing with splendid light. As the root tarries in the dark mold to trouble by-and-by into radiant bloom above it, so your poor life is now to bloom to-morrow. You are not wicked because you sometimes murmur, but try and think so much of what is going to be that you shall forget what is. The Tender Heart above absolves your beaten spirit from willful sin, though you are sometimes swept away on currents of doubt and unfaith; but try and keep your eye fixed upon the headlight of His love, whatever currents drift you away. Remember how human parents deal with their children, and learn a lesson of God's dealings. If my little girl has the ear-ache, or any other tormenting ailment of childhood, do I stand over her and exact songs and smiles? And do you think that when God, for some good reason of His own, lays heavy burdens upon a life, He is going to demand unswerving sweetness of speech or ethereal mildness of temper? When I see one scrubbing who was fitted to adorn the drawing-room, washing dishes who was created as artist or a musician, darning small boys' linsey pants and homespun stockings who was intended by nature to reign the crowned priestess of some high vocation; when I mark the furrows and strong footprints that an army of besieging cares have left on the cheek that in girlhood outblushed the wayside rose, or note how the hands that once drew divinest music from obedient keys have twisted and warped in the performance of menial duties, I feel impelled to kiss the faded cheek with a love surpassing a lover's, to fold the poor hands in a reverent grasp, for I tell you, however often she may faint and fall, after by the way, however "fretty," and worn, and peevish she may become, the woman who perseveres in the performance of uncongenial duties, who struggles through the flatness of monotonous drudgeries, conquering adverse circumstances, poverty, and destiny, by patience, love, and Christian faith, is a heroine fit to rank with martyrs and saints. Remember, I am not talking to women who find their burdens hard to bear and do not bear them; to mere whimperers, who, because the road is full of stones, sit down and refuse to travel; but to the brave, true hearts who "press onward," with a wash-boiler; pour over cold water until your jars are three-quarters covered; place over a brisk fire, and let them boil half an hour. Take out one jar at a time, filling from another. Wipe them, dry your rubber, put on your lid, and screw on the ring, and your berries are done. I canned mine last week, and they look delicious, and I know they are so by experience. Would any of the ladies like to know how to prepare a nice dish for the dinner-table out of the refuse of cold boiled ham? Also, two nice veal dishes, to be eaten cold, nice for lunches and picnics?

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FROM COUNTRY COUSIN, KNIFFIN, IOWA.—For bed-bugs, take one ounce of quicksilver and beat very stiff with whites of two eggs. Apply with feather to bedsteads and mattresses and wherever the bugs will hide. This quantity serves me for five bedsteads. It is cheap, cleanly, inodorous, and infallible. One application in two years is the rule, but I prefer to have some on hand every spring and use as a preventative.

FROM MOSA, DETROIT.—To Myrtle, Bryan, O.: To take yellow out of old cotton, scald sour milk until the curd and whey separate; then strain, and soak your cloth in the whey. A week will be long enough, unless very bad. Turn every day, so the mold will not settle on the cloth, and wash and boil as usual. You will be pleased with the result.

Will Sallie Brass send me her cure for blackheads at once?

FROM MRS. W. B. F.—A good way to wash bed-quilts is to soak them for twenty-four hours in rain-water, washing through only one suds, and rinse. Have tried it. Blankets should be washed through two suds (warm, not hot), the latter suds containing blueing.

If Mab will send slips of variegated joist plant, will furnish her with lantana.

WANTS.

FROM F., MUSKEGON, MICH.—I think, S. I. T., I can tell you how to make a pretty spread for the crib: Get two yards and a half of fine bleached muslin and a roll of the nicest batting; spread the batting evenly over one-half the length of the muslin; turn back the other half over the batting; baste smoothly together, and quilt in small diamonds, either by hand or machine. Wash and boil the muslin before using, to get out the dressing. This will wash well, and is very pretty.

Rennie, can I have some cineraria and calceolaria seed for gloxinia, and fern seeds for a begonia?

Will somebody please tell what Scotch gowan is? I cannot find it in the catalogues. There are other plants mentioned that I do not find in the catalogues.

Phyllis Carew, what shall I do to get some of those plants that you mention, this fall?

Smartweed, I have dog, mouse, and rabbit patterns to exchange with you by and by.

Sweet Mary, the cypress you want is Ipomea coccinea. I had some last summer, but the frost came so early that I failed to save many seeds; what few I did are planted. I will save you some seeds this fall, if I can.

Romola, if you intended that coffee recipe for me, I think I would prefer to use the eggs. I am afraid it would swell our household expenses a little if we made coffee that way very often.

Hattie Hawk, I think we might make an exchange in plants.

Gina Winey, I can send outdoor plants for white oxalis and tuberose.

L. M. S., Ypsilanti, I will exchange slips with you.

Will some one please send me some amaryllis bulbs?

I have wrapper pattern kitchen apron and some bracket patterns to exchange for plants.

FROM BIRDIE, VEVAY, IND.—Mercury, of Chicago, you are mistaken in regard to my using "oil of bitter almonds." I used the bitter almonds, and followed your recipe correctly, except that I used colored soap shavings instead of white, but did not think that would produce such a burning. Guess I will try hygienic living for my complexion, and leave cosmetics alone; but the freckles are such a pest. Will some one send me a root or slip of Virginia creeper, and receive a liberal reward? Would also like a slip of salmon geranium. Does C. L. B., of Michigan, still read The Home? If so, why will not he contribute some good letter to its interesting columns? I dare say he can.

FROM CORN, FOND DU LAC, WIS.—I want to caution Addie, of Chicago, against using oxalic acid for removing iron-rust spots, as recommended in a late number of The Home, or at least to be very careful, as it is so poisonous. A friend of mine was made hopelessly insane by the use of it on the hands.

Now, will one of these obliging ladies please send me a pretty apron pattern for afternoon wear? She will have my sincere thanks for so doing, and I will return pay in stamps or the pattern of a good kitchen apron, as she may prefer.

FROM JENNIE, PAXTON.—Thanks, Rennie, for your information concerning my fuchsias. Erica, please send me a pink amaryllis bulb—that is, if your stock is not exhausted. Sally Brass, please let me have your cure for blackheads. Mab, if you can send me a white geranium I will return ferns or stamps. Twilight, I think if you would cut your fuschia down just above the new leaves it will be all right; try it. Can some one send me rex begonia? I can send ferns or Madeira bulb to any one who will send her address.

FROM SUGAR-LUMP, QUINCY.—Can any one tell me if it is rude or impolite for a young lady to refuse to dance with a gentleman whom she does not like or respect, and then to accept a second invitation? Also, how can a lady make herself attractive to gentlemen without being forward?

Are all members of The Home ladies (with the exception of "Father of 26")? If not, why do not the young members start some discussion that will interest all, and let The Home present a more attractive appearance?

FROM INA MAY, LAKE CITY, MINN.—MRS. M., your letter and patterns are at hand, and I will answer soon. Red Ridinghood, did you receive my postal cards? Now I have two requests to make: Will some of the kind Home ladies send me some slips? I haven't any, and I want some so much. Anything will be accepted, and I will repay you in some way. Brown, I tried your recipe for velvet paste, and found it very nice. I can give a recipe for confectionery cake, if any one would like it.

FROM HOPE, ROCKFORD.—If Uncle Tobins, Altona, will send me his address, care of The Home, I can send him daisy roots in exchange for a moss rose and a red lily bulb.

If Harriet, of Wheaton, will send me a pattern of cardboard picture-frame and her address I will return postage, English violet roots, or patterns of fancy work, if she will tell me which she prefers.

Will any one send me a red carnation in exchange

... children's coats also, 15 cents each and ... used as an attachment to the sewing machine and worked by foot-power can be obtained of me. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Price of the saw, $3; copying-paper, ... per sheet.

... to thank Unohoo for favors received; ... her kindness very much. Will be glad to ... donations of patterns. Siroc, the doily ... from me; sent you postal thanking ... for the patterns received and telling you of ...; suppose you did not receive it. Correspondents will please address me as at the ... of this letter. Letters addressed care of The ... cost me extra postage. Have a large assortment of pressed leaves, also a very pretty pattern for scrap-baskets and a very neat-fitting pattern for calico or percale basque for ladies.

FLOWERS.

FROM PERALMA, RACINE.—Betty Snow, do not think because I have so long delayed acknowledging the receipt of the large package of trailing ... you so kindly sent me, that I am ungrateful or negligent. I have simply been mindful of the Home conductor's request to hold for a time the avalanche of letters to The Home. I thank you many, many times for the new and exquisite pleasure I enjoyed on receiving the arbutus. "The half had not been told me" of its lovely fragrance and modest beauty. I think it ought to be adopted, as has been suggested, our national flower, if, as I've been told, it blooms nowhere but in America, and everywhere here where pine trees are found. I do not wonder that those who have once known it are clamoring, Oliver Twist like, for "more." I know that each coming spring-time will to me be doubly welcomed that brings this new-found love among the flowers. ... transferred some lovely little bits to canvas, and shall keep you in kind remembrance as often as I look at the little sketch. I hope soon to send you in return a choice variety of the plant you asked for; pardon the delay. Arbutus, many thanks for your kind offer. I should have been glad to have accepted it had not Betty S. so kindly supplied me. Is there anything I can do for you in exchange? I'll take the will for the deed this time.

Woodbine, do you know that little poem "Hannah's Mother"? It is equal to "Tired Mothers," which also is a favorite of mine; if you would like it, and will send me your address, I'll copy it for you; I am sure 'twould please you, and it is .... Will Romola state where "If" and "Sometime" may be found; have several volumes of poems, but do not find them.

Ella Rider, did you ever try "illustrating quotations"? It is very amusing, and enjoyed by "children of larger growth" as well. Provide each with paper and pencil, and the poorest artist will make the most sport. Take for instance "The boy stood on the burning deck," etc., etc., and draw a picture to represent it; it may not be very complimentary to have one guess "A life on the ocean wave," etc., or "My Willie's on the deep blue sea," as was the fate of a very fine (?) picture I drew not long ago.

If Sylvanus could see what "abomanitions" my pretty pictures are fast turning into, I think he, or she, would repent and give to the world at large his improved method. I know 'twould be equally appreciated as to give the room to requests for cotton-flannel afflictions.

Bluebell, I have to offer one last year's ... and any amount of worn-out kid gloves, but they are your number; they may be thankfully received; I ask nothing in exchange.

FROM BESSIE, MADISON.—I would like to say to Fern Leaf a word in regard to sending out the seeds from the Department of Agriculture, that I never questioned her motives for one moment. I believe her to be a true, noble woman, who would not do a dishonorable act. Probably she thought ... when she gave this poor woman her seeds to ... she was helping on a worthy cause; but would ... the selling of these seeds be a dangerous precedent to establish? Possibly others might take ... we could get them in no other way in a ... time. I think I can truthfully say that my heart and soul is in sympathy with Fern Leaf in her work, and I am doing all in my power for the ... of the floral art. The Home is doing a good deal for it in the West; but when we feel an ... is being committed is it not our duty, and according to the true Home spirit, to criticise and ... it? I would say in reply to the ... "If you will send your address, I doubt ... will give you a few seeds, if you are not ... to pay for them, as she has done; but most of ... rather pay for what we receive from ..."—that Providence has favored me with ... of this world's goods to supply my necessities and to do not a little for the poor and ... around me, and I would most gladly contribute my mite to the lady in question if I ....

I claim no special credit to myself, but would like to say that I received thirty packages of seeds from Washington through different parties, which I ... with flower-lovers who had not been equally fortunate with myself. In many cases the ... were so closely divided that but two or three ... would be left for a single party. In two ... I expect from those few winged seeds ... hundred gardens will blossom with new ... and lustre, borrowed from all parts of the ....

... are my special admiration. Ferns are ... at home among them. If a tub or large wooden ... sunk in the ground, then filled with water, ... aquatic plants grown in the water, it is lovely; ... the bowl be surrounded by moss-covered ... with the interstices between the stones filled with ferns, violets, and other wild flowers ... we have a bit of nature's freshness that is most beautiful and refreshing on a warm summer's day.

..., if you will take a penknife and carefully ... the outer covering of the cobea scandens ... then set them in the ground edgewise, you will succeed in starting them very soon.

FROM MRS. R. H. ROOD (513 LEE STREET), ..., ILL.—Have any of The Home readers slips or roots of pink salvia, or sweet salvia, or ... or roots of the evening-glory, or variegated ... or red amaryllis bulbs, or clematis, ... flowered, or chrysanthemums, Conrad, or ..., or japonicum, maroon, striped with ... or pompone chrysanthemum, Agatha ..., Gatanco, Hecla, Jongleur, or model of ..., or rajah, or Solomon, or polycarp, or large ... Alfonso, or George Peabody, or double ..., or barella rubra variegata, or a large ... caladium, or cobea scandens, or dahlias, ... of pink, or striped, white striped with ..., crimson striped, salmon, rose color, ... yellow, tipped with brilliant orange red, ... tipped with red or scarlet, kleiner ... violet, tipped with crimson, or coral plant, ... variegated ice plant? My wants are .... Now, ladies, don't hold up your hands ... at so many wants. I don't expect to get ... things named; only a few. In return I can ... carnation pinks, China pinks, pansies, geraniums of six kinds, slips of passion vine put on ... leaves, hoya, small flowering begonias, ... speciocea, and a red and white one. ... the season I shall have a good many kinds, ... light blue, and pink, and white; ... ivy, wall flowers, Jerusalem cherry, ... double white pink oxalis, two kinds ... for hanging-baskets, silver-leaved geranium, red and white abutilon. I shall have ... other plants later in the season, such as coleus .... Any one wishing to exchange write to me.

FROM MRS. R. G. N., HARVARD.—Rennie, Wa... Mills, Ind., I will send you slips for some ... seeds. Aileen Allanna, please send me ... blackberry lily seeds. Erica, Warsaw, Ind., ... like an amaryllis bulb. India, can you ... me slips of your white and yellow oleander? ... what can I send you for a slip of farfrin...? New Peaches, A. A. G. wishes me to say ... received the patterns; many thanks. Zip, Du..., I wrote you some time ago; did you receive ...? I will return stamps or slips for what I have ....

FROM PANTOMIME, OCONOMOWOC.—I want to ... for a short visit, just to ask if any of you ... an oleander started (not a slip, for I cannot ... grow) that you would like to exchange ... amaryllis of one year's growth, scarlet, and ... large kind? ... of Princeton, drop me a card. I accidentally destroyed the letter that gave me your .... I wish to write to you. Is it time my ... made their appearance? I planted them immediately after receiving the seed.

FROM C. J. A., ELGIN.—If Traveler, Oshkosh, will address Lock-Box 50, Elgin, Ill., she or he will get information regarding sea-sickness. ... or two hundred may be supplied with a ... pinch of double Portulacca seed by inclosing ... to above. ... has Madeira vine to give away on same ... or exchange for California morning-glories, ... or Scotch gowan.

FROM W. B. C., ANCONA.—I should like to ask ... favors of The Home ladies in the way of ..., as I am just getting some started this spring. I should like to add some more to my number. ... are preferable, but anything will be .... I will send in return Kenilworth ivy, ... and white striped Wandering Jew, German ..., and I have some choice cake recipes, or some ... bulbs and ferns, or stamps if preferred.

FROM FANNIE HANDON, STREATOR.—If S. H. M., ... will send tuberose bulb, I will send ... in return. Also, if Erica, of Warsaw, Ind., will send a pink amaryllis bulb, will return stamps ... many thanks. And I would be glad to exchange ... for begonia, fuchsia, geranium, or ... house-plants.

FROM ..., LA PORTE, IND.—I have four ... kind of fuchsia, seven kinds of geraniums, ..., heliotrope, money-plant, wax-plant, and ... joint-plant. I would like to exchange ... of them for other kinds of house-plants. ... who wishes to exchange may write to me ... of The Home.

FROM MADEIRA VINE, OAK PARK, ILL.—I will ... six Madeira bulbs in exchange for plants, ... and bulbs, quantity and variety left ... own generosity.

FROM INDUSTRIOUS, FORT HOWARD.—Betty ..., did you receive letter written nearly four ... ago, asking for trailing arbutus? Several ... me that it would not grow by transplanting, yet I wished to try my skill, hoping to succeed, as its fragrance is delightful. It is probably too late to transplant.

FROM TESSA, NEOGA, ILL.—I will be glad to send rooted slips of hardy roses, lilac, syringa, bittersweet, and Kenilworth ivy for arkebia (Japanese climber) or other hardy plants.

THE CURSE OF DRINK.

FROM ORLENA, CHICAGO.—What a terrible thing it must be to the sensitive soul of a young wife,—especially if it has been her fortune heretofore to belong to a strictly temperate and moral household,—when the first blighting suspicion of her husband's honor creeps over her senses and strikes its poisonous fangs into her young life, which, until the moment of her cruel awakening, has seemed fraught with the bloom and fragrance of a thousand earthly Edens.

Her fond heart has trusted him entirely, and no shadow of suspicion has been allowed to reach her guileless, unsuspecting nature. Perhaps she has seen him refuse the proffered wine cup, and prided herself on the great joy of becoming the life companion of so exemplary and faultless a character. Perhaps he has pictured to her in his glowing, tender words the beautiful, love-embowered home he will build for her, and the grand, imperishable name he will carve for himself among the good and great of earth. And the picture has seemed so vivid and real, painted by his dear hand, that she has mused over it by day and dreamed over it by night, until it has seemed impossible that any earthly blight could lay concealed in the core of the brave heart she has allowed herself to worship. She has given her life into his keeping, fondly, trustingly, and taken upon herself the cares of his household,—the wealth of her heart all his, the devotion of her life cast at his feet. The future seems clothed in the purple of royalty, and the present in garments of the softest and sunniest hue.

Then how pitiful must be the awakening when, with one fell sweep, the cup of hope, and love, and trust is dashed away from the poor, sobbing lips, and only the embers of life left to smolder on the hearth where love and contentment had found an abiding place.

How many young and trusting lives have been wrecked on the shoals of intemperance whose unsuspecting natures had no thought of the lurking passion for strong drink that lay concealed beneath the stainless exterior they had learned to love with such fervent devotion. And how many, alas! have trusted to the solemn pledge of reform and launched their barks on the stormy sea of life which, in their trusting innocence, they had fondly hoped would prove serene and untroubled. And Oh! the utter hopelessness when the first terrible proof of a return to the olden-time recklessness of the inebriate is forced upon the poor, defenceless heart as the weary hours of watching and waiting lengthen and glide into the dull past. Then, when the midnight hour has winged its flight to the unknown shades of time, the tread of the loved one is heard, but the hitherto firm footstep is hesitating and unsteady, and the man who has seemed like a god to her abiding faith reels into the presence of the pure young bride who, a few short months ago, trusted her future hope in life to his keeping. From that moment she is the victim of trust betrayed, and the love she has so tenderly fostered is on the wane, and, as night after night brings the same results, it is not long before contempt usurps its place in her crushed and bleeding heart.

Why is it that men of grand intellectual capabilities, of finely organized mental capacities, and talents that would win them the applause of the world, allow their appetites to govern them to the extent of making themselves the loathsome creatures we see reeling and howling through our streets,—the scoff of little boys who may perhaps see themselves in the pitiful object of scorn before them,—and the contempt of all sober, pure-minded people? A man who will allow himself to be debased by strong drink cannot expect to win the esteem or even the respect of community. It seems to me that one glimpse at the silly, sickening attempts of a drunken man would put to flight all the desire for the beverage that might linger in the appetite of any man of common sense. The fear that that might some day be his own condition ought to exercise the demon from his breast, and especially the thought that indulgence in its use weakens the mental and impairs the physical man, besides alienating the affections of those who once held him in dear remembrance.

I wish to thank Calla Lily for her kind offer in regard to my invalid friends, and I shall be only too happy to accept of it, but will confer with them first. In the meantime, will she please hunt out Suffering Addie and Mab, and give them the benefit of her kindness? A ride in the bracing air would be appreciated, I am sure.

I am afraid that Trailing Arbutus is too far away to receive the benefit of a ride behind your pony, but a letter from you would be gratefully received, as also from all the friends who can spare the time. I have just received a note from her husband, wishing me to thank the kind friends who have written her, as it has done her a world of good to study the letters over and over, and strive to imagine the features and forms of those who have given her an insight into their inner lives. If the kind writers do not receive answers, it is owing to her almost helpless condition. Address her care W. B. Barber, De Kalb, Ill. The members of the Home Club will please remember the next regular meeting, which will be held at the usual place on the 13th of June. People wishing to join will send in their names and residence, accompanied by the names of three responsible parties as reference, and also where they may be addressed.

WHY HE IS UNMARRIED.

FROM MR. SHATTUCK, CHICAGO.—Some of you want a new subject to talk over. I am that subject. I am 30 years old; college bred; fair habits; salary, $30 per week. I would rather like to marry, but I dare not. Why? Because my salary is like the famous turkey—a little too much for one, but not enough for two. I know some nice girls who (like me) have to work. That's all right; I like them the better for it. One in particular earns $12 per week. I am egotistical enough to believe that she would say yes if I asked her the great question. Then why not? Because I know what else she would do—she would throw up both hands, resign her place, let go of her $12 per week, and demand from $15 to $25 of my $30. That won't do. I won't stand it. See how simple it is: Separate, we can earn $42 per week; unite us, and we earn $30. Why? Because it is a superstition that my wife mustn't work except to potter around a house or some rooms. A more foolish, disgraceful, and damnable—but immovable—idea than this was never hatched in idiocy, bred in prejudice, and fed on fools. In the City of Chicago alone it yearly sends thousands of women to the bad, and helps them to drag down thousands of men. The idea that a girl should stop earning and go to devouring because she is asked to be a wife, is beyond expression accursed. Those people who have assiduously encouraged the idea that to be married means to be supported have much to answer for.

Can you understand this, girls? Can you see that I am one of 10,000 young men in Chicago alone who would like to marry, but cannot because of the fact that our incomes are not large enough to support a wife in what I call idleness? I don't mean doing nothing, but I do mean contributing nothing to the joint support. I stated this case of mine to have it discussed. I want to hear from the girls about their views. If they want to write to The Home, all right. If they want to write to me, all right. In the latter case, let them address Mr. Shattuck, care Home, TRIBUNE office.

A BURST OF THANKS.

FROM SWEET AND BITTER, ALEXANDRIA, MINN.—I want to thank that good fairy, Miss Flite, for her thoughtful kindness in sending me a year's subscription for THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE. Many and acceptable have been the gifts received in the past two years, throughout our "grasshopper-scourged" land; but how few have thought that we were so hungry for something to read,—our brains starving for literary food. Miss Flite, your generosity has given pleasure not only to myself, but to many of my neighbors.

I have been much interested in The Home Department, but agree with M. L. G. that we need a change.

Sisters, cotton-flannel elephants, cats, and dogs, apron patterns, etc., are all very pretty, and nice, and all that, but original ideas are more interesting.

Pearl Omar, I give you the right hand of fellowship on the woman question. I like your letter much. Aunt Helen, I think society, more than our laws, is to blame for the woman's wrongs that you speak of. Society (not our laws) makes the accident of sex the criterion for the compensation for labor. The sneers of society, the dread of being called strong-minded, keeps woman in the narrow rut and routine which says thus far and no farther.

Orlena, what a bright, pleasant world this would be, if all saw the retailing of scandal through your eyes! But "they say" has caused many a heart-ache, and will do so for all time.

I want to say to Prin——. No, I won't say a word to Printer's Devil. Poor fellow! The symptoms are very strong of his having caught the old-fashioned disease, "the mitten," from some of those "unfortunates" whom he describes. It is a prevalent disease in Minnesota. I am sorry the poor D—— man has it so hard. But cheer up, P. D., better luck next time.

Virginia Hawthorne, is common brewers' yeast used to start the kumyss?

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

FROM ÆSCULAPIUS, DELAVAN, WIS.—I would not trouble The Home with a letter, but for a misapprehension of facts evidenced in letters written to me in the last two weeks. One says Dr. Hale, who wrote about koumiss, is "a maiden lady," and lives in Chicago. Another, that they were written by Dr. Amie Hale. Now, I object to having Dr. Edwin M. Hale, for whose knowledge and sound judgment in medicine I have great reverence, author of several valuable medical works and the articles in question, being called a "maiden lady." Here I have his articles pasted in my scrap-book, and signed, plain as can be, Edwin M. Hale, M. D., and on my shelves his works, over which I've often, with fond delight, spent the midnight oil. Shades of our grandmother! Ladies, you are voting the wrong ticket,—an unanswerable argument in favor of female suffrage!

BIRDS AND FLOWERS.

FROM JENNIE JUNE, CHICAGO.—Will any one tell me if they have had any success in bird-raising this season? I haven't heard of any one who has. W., I received your bird all right. She was almost starved. Well, her and a very pretty yellow bird went to housekeeping in good order. Everything went on lovely. Then she commenced sitting on five eggs, and such a fond pair of birds you never saw before, and such fun to watch Mr. Yellow Bird. He would go up to the nest to look at the eggs and see if they were all there. When she would suddenly think that she had not dined, then down she would go and leave him to look after the house. He would look all around to see if any one was looking, then jump into the nest and pop would go his head off the perch to see if she was most through eating, and call her every second of the time to hurry up. Just like some papas when mamma wants them to hold the baby a minute.

Well, Birdie has sat three weeks to-day, and I begin to despair, although I talked some of setting up a bird store three weeks ago.

Has any one a slip of hoya carnosa and yellow or double white oleander to exchange for variegated oleander, white and colored lantana, white ageratum?—that is all I can offer; my other plants are entirely stripped of all slips; or has any one a common violet for any of these? Smartweed, I should like to hear from you again. How does the chair pincushion suit? Marygold, I shall send the dog to-morrow. I hope he will suit and reach you all right. Zebrina, I will send some slips as soon as I can grow some. I was so sorry not to see you before you left. Jefferson, I will start slips of both lantanas; also, a maple slip, and send to you as soon as possible. Zeni good for you. I believe in this helping-one-another question, and if we can do so without costing the helped one more than it is worth, so much the better. Ina, shall be up to see you some time next week, if nothing happens to prevent.

FANCY-WORK, ET CETERA.

FROM HILDEGARDE, CHICAGO.—I am a little disappointed in not being able to quarrel with W. O. C. about fancy-work. Indeed, I have such deep convictions on his side of the argument that I really must thank him for all the minority who don't know one stitch from another, and couldn't possibly get up a pincushion, tidy-fascinator, or any other kind of monster.

I ought to express my appreciation, too, of the nice things he said—or inferred—about women who toil for their daily bread and butter. But if I do he will come out next week with a rousing denunciation of the folly of giving up domesticity only to make a failure of business. So let my grateful heart keep still.

I can honestly disagree with him on one or two points, however. Won't he please call women women, and not females? That last word has a truly disagreeable sound. He says, too, a harsh thing about men, and an infinitely harsher thing to my sex: "A man's folly is no palliation for your own shortcomings." Now, surely, that was undeserved; no woman with any moral stamina is going to howl blame at any man for her own lapses from wisdom. She may be weak and foolish in many ways, but she has the lion's share of magnanimity. Whatever a woman does, I hope she has strength sufficient to look the consequences full in the face when they come, to accept the inevitable with grim firmness, and to tell herself she deserves the bitterness and must bear it like a—woman. She must indeed. There is no doubt that God gives a woman a finer moral sense than he gives a man. When she lets anything come between her and her natural intuitions of truth she is losing dreadfully, and she will suffer for it as surely as pain follows every broken law.

Will some one tell me what is the most reliable system of bookkeeping to study?

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

FROM MAUD MASON, LOGANSPORT.—I want to thank M. L. G., of Bryan, O., for the latter division of her letter to The Home of Saturday last for a change of subjects. Not so much flower-culture hereafter, and more advice and experience given upon house-furnishing, economy, and the care and treatment of our little ones. Yes! the precious plants donated us by the kind Father, which, by patient and proper training, may grow and thrive in our homes, twining round our heart and being with perpetual bloom and fragrance. I am sure that many prayers go up daily and hourly from the hearts of anxious mothers in this great work of vital importance. So, kindly tell us, sisters of The Home, the different ways and means you employ to bring about the best results and most satisfactory answer to this great problem, involving happiness or misery to the helpless darlings we would so carefully guide and guard. It is with fear and trembling that, each day, I enter upon this sacred duty, lest, through some neglect of mine, evil instead of good be engrafted into the soul of the one I fain would keep so sinless and pure. Birdie, my sympathies go out to you; not, however, on account of your face being burned by the "cosmetic" (as that I consider a timely warning), but because you consented to employ such a sham,—such things being at best but a glaring advertisement upon any one's face of the blemishes which the brightness and love from a true and earnest heart will effectually conceal.

NOVEL-READING.

FROM BLANCHE, CHICAGO.—There are very few girls who do not like and who do not read novels, or, in other words, love stories. I have heard a person say, who gives out books in the Public Library, that the works of Mary J. Holmes and Mrs. Southworth are called for more than any other books. And it is principally girls who read them. But I think that they do not know how interesting other books are. At least I did not until lately. Twice my brother said to me, "Why don't you take books from the Library?" And I told him that if I would take anything at all it would be novels, and I had not the time to read them, neither can I study when I have an unfinished novel in the house. "But why take nothing but novels," he said; "why not take some nice scientific book?" I answered him that I had enough dry matter at school in my text-books without any more; that when I had time to spare I wanted something to amuse me.

Now, I think that this is the thought of almost every school-girl who reads such books. But I find that there are other books just as interesting as novels, and I experience more pleasure when I have completed some other book which I like than when I have finished some love story. In the other books, all the nice and beautiful sayings I can take down in my quotation-book, but in the novel it is just a story with no thoughts of feeling and tenderness; the other books leave a lasting impression, while the novels stay in your mind but a few months, comparatively. I cannot as yet (I don't think I ever shall either) read the scientific books which interest my brother so deeply, neither do I ever read novels, but I can be deeply interested in others besides story-books.

REMINISCENCES.

FROM AUNTY BELLUM, JOLIET.—I hope Aunt Seden will not forget her promise. The very name of Washington City strikes a tender chord in my heart, for it is the dear old home of my childhood. I was born, reared, and married under the very shadows almost of the Smithsonian Institute. The park was my playground before it came to be the fashion to "Keep off the Grass," and when every little urchin could run and roll on the same to his heart's content, to pause in his play perhaps for a moment, attracted by the stately and dignified form of Prof. Henry alighting from his carriage at the door. We all knew his familiar face, and rather stood in awe of him then, imagining, in our childish ignorance, that he owned that Big House and all those stuffed birds and "things" which we were allowed to see all for nothing. I hope Aunt Seden knows "Roberts," of the *Capital*, because I almost know her from reading her "gossip" every week, and I'm sure she must be a pleasant acquaintance. She has several ardent admirers here.

Fannie B. Ward, of the *Sun-Chronicle*, is a favorite also. As I take both papers you can't guess my politics. Where is Aunt Jemima? I know a little lady dearly related to her. Ladies of The Home, I wish I had some seeds or something to send or offer, but I have not, and if this is not consigned to the waste-basket, will promise to try and have something some time.

WORDS.

FROM R. C., LACROSSE, WIS.—One of the Trio the laws of Scotland regarding marriage at one time differed radically from those of England on the same subject. In the former, a mutual acknowledgment before witnesses that they were husband and wife, or a promise, followed by cohabitation, constituted a lawful marriage, and on this account many lovers generally took to Scottish territory in order to consummate their desires. Gretna Green was (and is) a village just over the borders, and was naturally the haven of rest for the pursued. In course of time all elopements were metaphorically termed trips to Gretna Green.

Cribbage, Quincy, I am afraid you have not the passage correctly. In Shakspeare's "Richard III.," Act V., Scene 2, *Richmond* says:

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures Kings.

And in the acting edition it is rendered:

True hope ne'er tires, but mounts with eagle's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures Kings.

CHAPPED HANDS.

FROM TOMMY COBB, CHICAGO.—If any readers of The Home are troubled with chapped hands, let me recommend them to use diluted vinegar as a cure. Take equal parts of vinegar and water, and, always after washing the hands with soap, wet them with this mixture. Soap cuts the oil that naturally moistens the skin, leaving it dry and hard, and causing it soon to crack and become sore. The diluted vinegar neutralizes the alkali of the soap and stops its further action. If, after using this, the hands are wet with a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water, and then dried by "dabbing" (not rubbing) with a soft cloth, the skin soon becomes supple, smooth, and soft. This treatment is simple, safe, and sure.

Can any one inform me where I can find, or, still better, can some one send me a copy of, a story printed a few years ago in *Scribner's Monthly* entitled "Surly Tim's Troubles"?

CORRECTION.

FROM F. H. B., DETROIT, MICH.—Cribbage, Quincy, will find the quotation "True hope," etc., in Act 5, Scene 2, of Richard III. (Shakspeare). But she (or he?) misquotes. The couplet is:

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures Kings.

DROPSY.

FROM B., MORRIS.—I was recently wandering through the woods in Grundy County with an old friend, and on finding a certain plant he seemed greatly pleased. He said a tea made from it had cured his wife and a lady friend of the dropsy. There was no quackery about it, for it was prescribed by a regular physician. It is a vine, stem square with serrated edges, flowers small and white. A botanical friend gives it the name of Galium Trifidum. It can do no harm to try this simple remedy. The tea is to be used freely. May some poor sufferer be benefited thereby.

NEW-YORK IMPORTERS.

Their Memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury.

New York Times.

A numerously-signed memorial has been sent to Washington by New-York importers of merchandise subject to ad valorem duties, repelling the charge of combining to defraud the revenue, and complaining of the difficulties encountered in obtaining the passage of their goods through the Custom-House. The signers represent an aggregate capital of $80,000,000, and annual sales of $120,000,000, and pay duties yearly amounting to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. The memorial, after reciting the steady decline since 1873 in the European values of goods imported to this country, and giving the causes therefor, says:

A single transaction having reference to a comparatively small quantity of goods ought not to be taken as conclusive evidence of the "true and actual market value and wholesale price:" and it is one of the grounds of our complaint against the agents of the Treasury Department that they insist that such single isolated transaction, without regard to the surrounding circumstances, to the manner in which the goods were purchased, the quantity taken, whether they were a selected lot or otherwise, whether they were purchased through a commissionaire or otherwise, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the value of entire lines of production, and the basis upon which duty shall be assessed for a whole season; and it has seemed to us that they have compelled the Appraisers, upon whom alone the law casts the responsibility of determining values, to accept their views. Where the entire production of a manufacturer is consigned to this port, what fairer method of obtaining market value can be taken than by comparison with sales of similar goods produced and actually sold in the European markets? . . . We submit further, that it would not be unreasonable for a foreign manufacturer who produces his goods in advance of orders and ships them to this market for sale, taking the chances incident to the long carriage, and to the fluctuations of this market, to look for larger profits upon the sale here in individual instances than he would receive upon sales abroad or upon manufactures to order. If, however, the event shows that his net returns for a series of years upon all his transactions do not exceed his invoice price, that fact should, we think, go far to disabuse your mind and the minds of the public of the change that such manufacturers and importers have falsely stated the value in their invoices; and such, we venture to state is, in the majority of instances, the fact. . . . The American manufacturer looks upon the Tariff laws of this country as not primarily enacted for the purpose of obtaining revenue, but as intended to foster the particular industry in which he happens to be engaged, and therefore that that administration of the Tariff laws is the best which will prevent all importations of such goods as will come in competition with the goods manufactured by him. Therefore it is that we call your personal attention to the large proportion of complaints against merchants which emanate from this source, and ask you to so control the officers of your department that they will not in the future act (as it seems to us some of them in the past have acted) as though they were entirely in the interest of the American manufacturer. . . . We complain of the interference, and in instances almost positive directions, given to them [Appraisers and examiners] by agents of the Treasury, which, if they do not in the end result in biasing or overriding their judgment, do cause such delays and annoyances in our business as result in great and unnecessary losses to us.

In cases of reappraisement we do not ask under all circumstances to be represented by counsel, but in those cases which are taken by the Government to be test cases, and to settle values for the whole trade, and where Treasury Agents are permitted to attend the investigations, acting, practically, as counsel or attorneys for domestic manufacturers or others who aver that our invoices are false and fraudulent, we do submit that the simplest justice would permit us to be represented by counsel and to cross-examine the witnesses, and that in all cases the importer himself should be allowed to be present to hear the testimony, to suggest inquiries in relation to matters which possibly he alone can know, and to have an opportunity to explain or contradict if in his power, such testimony as may seem to bear against him. . . . We ask that you should give such directions as will prevent your subordinate officers, when they have evidence which to them may seem to impugn the honor and honesty of one merchant, from attacking all the merchants engaged in that particular line of trade, thus bringing about the evils to which we have before referred.

We also desire that you will take into consideration that it is no new thing for foreign manufacturers to have selling agents in this country, to whom alone they consign their goods, and of whom alone their productions can be purchased; that such course of dealing has not grown up in the foreign trade of late years, or that it is, in fact, different from the system that prevails with our domestic manufacturers, and with many of the large commission merchants in this city to whom they consign their goods. Many of us whose names are hereto signed are not only agents for foreign manufacturers to dispose of and place upon the market their productions, but are equally agents, and upon similar terms and conditions, for domestic manufacturers.

The memorial concludes as follows:

We, therefore, ask your consideration of these suggestions, and that you will give such instructions in the premises as will remedy the evils complained of, and relieve us from the broad and unfounded charges with which interested parties have filled the ears and warped the judgment of some of your subordinates. We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. Person, Harriman & Co., Iselin, Neeser & Co., Ch. Berteaux & Radou, C. A. Auffmordt & Co., W. H. Deforest, Ed. Warburg & Co., James McCreery & Co., Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Lewis Brothers & Co., Hardt & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Luckemeyer, Kunoth & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Fred Butterfield & Co., E. Oelbermann & Co., Bates, Reed & Cooley, Lehmaier Bros., Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., Leisler & Sommerhoff, Tefft, Griswold & Co., Obertenffer, Abegg & Co., C. F. Dammann & Co., Lee, Tweedy & Co., F. Vietor & Achelis, Le Boutillier Bros., Wendt, Steinhauser & Co., Stapfer & Streuli, Wm. Schroeder & Co., A. Schmidt & Co., Heidsieck, Mommer & Co., R. A. Wirbel & Co., McGibbon & Co., Feldman & Decker, Passavant & Co., Kessler & Co., Lesher, Whitman & Co., Muser Brothers, Fleitman & Co., A. Trontlet.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1878.

SUMMER-NIGHT.

When the still Night so softly throws
Her robe of silence o'er the Day,
And Nature, calmed to sweet repose,
Drives every thought of care away,
How the free spirit soars above
This narrow Earth on which we tread,
And, swifter than the wings of Love,
Leaves Earth and all its sorrows dead.

The sky a deep-blue ocean seems;
Like sands the stars upon its shore;
The fleeting clouds, like passing sails,
Above the moonlit mountains soar.
Across the lake, a golden band
Of magic light in ripples plays.
The brook flows o'er the golden sand,
With sweeter murm'ring in its lays.

On such a night let Music breathe
Its trembling sweetness through the air,
And blend our lives, our thoughts, our hopes,
With everything so good and fair.
Relic of Eden's happy days
Such scenes as this must surely be—
A foretaste of the Better Land
Beyond the night—the stars—the sea.

ROCKFORD, Ill. W. W. B.

Deacon Smith's Breakfast to Journalists.

Hamilton (O.) Observer.

Deacon Smith, the "truly good man" of the *Gazette*, gave a treat. It was administered at the Queen City Club rooms in a village once called Cincinnati, but now known as the Paris of America. It was called a breakfast, and the feeding occurred at half-past 11 o'clock sharp. The recipients were some of the rural roosters who conduct the country press. We were not honored with an invite, but learned something of the affair from a brother editor, who runs an eight-by-ten newspaper in the hoop-pole region of Northwest Ohio. According to his account, the breakfast was gotten up in the latest French style, to make the impression that the party were really in Paris. Fried mush, broiled ham, hominy, fried sausages, pigs-feet, and all other articles calculated to remind one of Cincinnati or Porkopolis were carefully banished. We asked our rural brother how he enjoyed it. He replied, "It was a h—l of a breakfast—all French—nothing natural about it." He illustrated his feelings by telling us the story of a Kentucky member of Congress, Fillmore's time. A grand state dinner was given at the Presidential Mansion. Foreign Ministers, Cabinet officers, Senators, etc., were there. A new Kentucky Representative, who had been elected from the rough Green River country, was also there. The next morning his colleague asked him how he liked the dinner. He replied: "It was a d—l of a dinner. We commenced at 6, and continued to dine until 10 o'clock. Every thing was Frenchy. Just think of it," said he, "we were full four hours at the table, and not a d—n bit of corn-bread could I see on it during the whole time!" We asked our hoop-pole friend what were the meal-hours of the truly good Deacon since Cincinnati had been converted into the Paris of America. Reply: "He breakfasts at half-past 11 a. m., lunches at 4 p. m., dines at 10 p. m., and takes supper about daybreak next morning."

An Arkansas Woman.

Hot Springs (Ark.) Telegraph.

A week or ten days ago a large black bear came up to the house of a Mr. William Shaw, who lives in Saline County. His dogs ran it up a tree; Mr. Shaw shot it out with birdshot, and, when it fell, the dogs and Mrs. Shaw had a glorious old time for a few minutes. After a while the lady seized the gun, and, getting a fair blow at Bruin, succeeded in crushing his skull.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *noms de plume* addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 272.

D E S O L A T E
E L
I P S A
S R H O D I T E S
T
O E N I A I
R T E C U M E N I C
D A A S O
E I T T C N
R E N T A B L E R T
E G
D E B O I R
R E L U C E N T A
E I
S E S C
S I B I L A N T

No. 273.
COY
CHOIR
DRUMMER
ANADEMS
KEYHOLE
EATEN
RED

No. 274.
KNOUT
ORGAN
ELBOW
YODEL
REBUS

No. 275.
SCAUP
PHYLE
SPELK
MYXON
TEWEL

No. 276.
NEMO
ELAM
MALE
OMEN

No. 277.
VAMP
ALOE
MOLE
PEEL

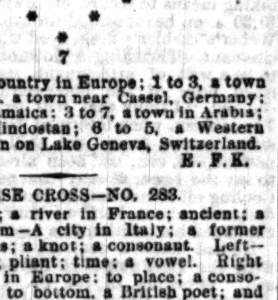
No. 278.
Prang G
Honor R
Omega A
Neap P
OshkosH

No. 279.
Slate.

No. 280.
Sabot.

No. 281.
(1) Coffey, (2) Porter, (3) Sheridan, (4) Sprat, (5) Pike, (6) Swift, (7) Martin, (8) Bacon, (9) Lamb, (10) Graham, (11) Chaucer, (12) Witherspoon.

GEOGRAPHICAL SHIELD—NO. 282.



From 1 to 2, a country in Europe; 1 to 3, a town in Majorca; 2 to 4, a town near Cassel, Germany; 3 to 5, a port in Jamaica; 3 to 7, a town in Arabia; 6 to 4, a cape in Hindostan; 6 to 5, a Western city; 7 to 4, a town on Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

CHICAGO. E. F. K.

MALTESE CROSS—NO. 283.

A city in Siam; a river in France; ancient; a consonant: Bottom—A city in Italy; a former Governor of Illinois; a knot; a consonant. Left—A city in Scotland; pliant; time; a vowel. Right—Torn; a capital in Europe; to place; a consonant. From top to bottom, a British poet; and from left to right, a city in Germany.

CHICAGO. NITSAU.

RHOMBOID—NO. 284.

Across—An investment; fleet; out of the way; a plant; to burrow. Down—In Constant; a pronoun; a river in Europe; to feed; a Roman magistrate; a book on mythology; always; half of part; in Garth.

CHICAGO. LEX.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 285.

Talent; a chaplet; an eil; a scar.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis. BI.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 286.

A country; to mention; so it is; to help. Each diagonal line from right to left is made up of similar letters.

CHICAGO. YOUNGSTER.

CHARADE—NO. 287.

Amid the hush of inland forests dusky,
My first, a fruit, hangs low its fallen head.
There the dark pine, sad sentinel of Nature,
Breathes tremulous music o'er its mossy bed.
Where Orient suns in tropic splendor shining
Illume far Thibet's hills, his pendant hair
My second bears; or there, all unrepining,
He meekly yields to deck th' capricious fair.
My whole a stimulant; its rightful power
To animate and cheer the sinking breast;
But blindly sought, in man's unguarded hour,
Will prove "the cup inordinate and unblest."

MASON CITY, Ill. ROMOLA.

RIDDLE—NO. 288.

A queerer specimen you'll seldom see—
Notice the things I'm said to be:
I'm a covetous man of position and pelf;
I'm part of his riches, for I'm money itself.
In earth and straw I'm large and round;
I'm a piece of ore dug out of the ground.
Put me in water, you'll find me a fish.
A large sea-fowl, or both, if you wish.
I'm a tough little horse of common grade,—
A receptacle, and a spinner by trade.
Now I've so profusely spouted my fame,
You surely won't miss of finding my name.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. BROTHER IKE.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 289.

I am composed of ten letters, and am an ancient Grecian philosopher.
My 9, 1, is a prefix.
My 5, 4, 7, 8, is to cover.
My 3, 2, 10, 8, 4, 6, is the name of a legendary Grecian hero who is said to have governed wisely three generations of men.

PAXTON, Ill. ROXY.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 290.

I am a word of seven letters:
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, is always present.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, does not exist.

CHICAGO. JEDRAH.

AMERICAN RIVERS—NO. 291.

(1) A place in the other world; (2) a place of refuge, a girl's name, and impertinence; (3) an article for a lady's toilet; (4) language; (5) a color and a mineral; (6) a missile; (7) a resting day; (8) advice to a swimmer; (9) a girl's name, pale, and part of the body; (10) a celebrated composer and fat.

CHICAGO. GREEN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Flora, Austin, Ill., shows nearly all the cube-words, and she only failed where so many others did, on No. 275.

Bobolink, Freeport, Ill., lets the cube severely alone, as also the diagonal, and sends eight answers, which are in the main correct.

E. F. K., city, makes his X mark for the diagonal, cannot get Poplar's key to No. 278, and No. 281 is missing. The remainder are correct.

John Elijah Wood, Englewood, Ill., forwarded his answers to seven of the queries in the issue of May 18, but they were received too late for notice last week.

Only Me, Highland Park, Ill., can find only three,—Nos. 276, 279, and 280. His letter closes thus: "Good gracious! but they were hard ones." So they were, O. M.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., notwithstanding household cares, faithfully returns her weekly statement, with answers to eight knots,—Nos. 275 and 276 being the untwisted ones.

H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., gives seven answers to the ten riddles,—those of Miss E. C., Miss D. Y., and Mr. E. F. K. proving too difficult in a short space of time. Seven solutions show up well this week.

Benoni, Avery, Mich., has his usual complement of eight solutions,—the Dixon diagonal and the Grand Crossing dinner proving too heavy a load, although Ben thinks he could master the latter if he had the time.

Frances Constant, city, has most of the cube, and the only failures are on Nos. 275 and 280. The lady says it was a terrible lesson, and she worked very hard, hoping to solve all, but she had to content herself with eight solutions.

Little Cassino, city, makes his first appearance with nine correct answers, and the missing reply, it is almost needless to say, is to No. 275. A batch of very good puzzles are sent with the answers, for which The Corner returns thanks to the "deuce of spades."

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., says she'll have to "read up" some more before she can get such a diagonal as Miss E. C. has concocted. It is so far beyond her that she cannot even get one of the five words. Three words in the cube are missing and a couple of the authors in No. 281.

Quirk, Cairo, Ill., has ten words of the cube, and all of the other tangles except Nos. 275 and 277. They were too much for him. In No. 281 he managed to get away with most of the eatables and drinkables, failing only in two or three. He thinks he'll have company in his failures.

Snag, city, threw up his hands in despair at the very first glance he took at The Corner, and the second glance only confirmed him in the belief that it "couldn't be did." The best he could do, after consuming the midnight oil for three nights, was to answer five,—Nos. 274, 276, 277, 279, and 280.

Garth writes from Normal, Ill., this week, where she has gone on a visit, and, being away from the paraphernalia of a puzzler, sends no answers. She has the thanks of The Corner for several knots. The lady says, from a casual glance at the twisters, she thinks she could send a clean score, for our correspondent made out Nos. 273, 276, 277, and 278, and the most of 281. She rightly judges when she writes: "I think the puzzles will 'slate' some of the Cornerites, as they are quite an improvement in point of difficulty on last week's."

Lex, city, prefaces his answers with the remark that the diagonal was a hard one, but he succeeded in unraveling it. He says the riddles needn't be made more difficult hereafter on his account. The only answers missing are the cube and No. 281. Answering the diagonal will cover a multitude of omissions.

Bi, Platteville, Wis., mourns because she has not a perfect list, but it is so near it that she should not be discouraged. An answer is sent to every puzzle, although the cube is incomplete, lacking three words. The five words of the diagonal are given. Miss Bi also does very well at the dinner-table, and calls off most of the bill of fare. Her work is excellent.

Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., predicts a good many failures, especially on No. 275, for he calls it the toughest twister he ever saw or heard of. B. I. is one of the few to send those five curious words, and it is to his credit that it didn't floor him, as it did so many others. The Oshkosh Phonograph was the only one he missed. He drops into rhyme this week himself.

Penapen, city, submits solutions to a few of the "teasers" of May 25, and hopes that the adepts were satisfied with the bill of fare provided, and pity will be taken on the novices for some time to come. He has part of the cube, and the correct solutions of Nos. 273, 274, 276, 277, and 279. Our correspondent finds "Sheol" in the diagonal puzzle, but the ship is lost to view.

Dorah Yarron, Grand Crossing, Ill., draws the double perspective cube, with the sixteen words all in place, the octagon, the rhomboid, and has but one missing answer to the ten puzzles, and that is to No. 275. Miss Dorah says of this: "'What are the wild waves saying, sister?' The 'Lone Fisherman' speaks not." The lady has a word of commendation for Poplar's rhyming phonograph.

Ezekiel, city, addresses a note to the "Keeper of the Puzzles," saying that "the puzzles of the last week were excellent ones,—in fact, under the rose be it mentioned, they were too good for my intellectual caput. I do not wish to convey the idea that I was unequal to the emergency, because I believe I am,—that is, if the time is extended to next Christmas." He used what spare time he had, and his "quickened conscience" leads him to the confession that he knows less now than when he began. He finds two words of the diagonal, part of the octagon, and to Nos. 274, 276, 277, 279, and 280 the correct answers are given.

Osman, city, sends a charade taken from "The Ingoldsby Legends," over which he has puzzled his brains to no purpose for some time, and would like to have some of the Cornerites tell him the answer. Here is the charade:

My first is followed by my second,
Yet should my first my second see,
A dire mishap it would be reckoned,
And sadly shocked my first would be.

Were I what my whole implies,
And passed by chance across your portal,
You'd cry, "Can I believe my eyes?
I never saw so queer a mortal."

For then my head would not be on,
My arms their shoulders must abandon,
My very body would be gone—
I should not have a leg to stand on.

IN JUNE.

The days dissolve in Summer's ardent heat;
In languid grace the reds and yellows bloom;
With scarce a stir, the streamlet at our feet
Steals on to denser shades of woodland gloom.

The molten glory of the Tropic sky
Bends lower in the sunlight's lavish smile;
And, through the hush, the sounding hoof-beats fly
Of herding horses, echoing mile on mile.

Away, as far as human eye can scan,
Sweeps the cool rustling of the prairie-grass;
And, far beyond where blue and emerald span,
The blossoms bow to let the hot breeze pass.

Grown full and bearded for the harvest-time,
The nodding wheat-fields through the mellow hours
Sway, idly nourished by the slow, sweet wind,
Heavy with odors from a million flowers.

Where youthful orchards yearning heavenward reach
Scant-covered limbs, in stiff, ungraceful row,
The fledgeling peaches turn a jaundiced cheek,
For health and color, to the heat and glow.

The very fish within the vagrant streams,
Lured by the stillness from his dank retreat,
Flits to the surface with uncertain gleams,
In sunshine rare his silver sides to steep.

Abroad, on sun-bathed fields or shadowed woods,
Throbs growth and purpose through the golden noon;
Above each germ the warmth and stillness broods,
As breathe around the wondrous airs of June.

CORA W. HARWL.

The Women's Hotel.

Judge Hilton, being interviewed about the failure of the Women's Hotel, replied to the question, "What do you propose to do with it?" as follows: "We propose to make it a first-class hotel and run it on the same principle as the Metropolitan. The fact of the matter is," the Judge continued, "it is impossible to make a hotel established exclusively for women pay expenses. Women want to associate with the other sex, and the restrictions imposed upon them in this house were so severe that many who would have gladly taken advantage of its benefits declined for that very reason."

WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH.

Chicago Commercial Advertiser.

In Gotham Town a prison grand
For women was erected;
'Twas called a caravansary,
And Sary was expected,
With all her sisters good, to go,
And, nuns therein becoming,
Shut out the noise of all machines—
E'en the canary's humming;
While not a sight of any man
Could e'er be tolerated
Within its walls. This living death—
No chance of getting mated,
No company, no courting sweet,
No innocent flirtation—
How *could* a woman true endure
Such sheer incarceration?
They would not stay—they hied away
To quarters fit for woman,
Where they could love just like a dove—
To love is simply human!
So this grand scheme, the darling dream
Of Stewart, sadly pineth:
It has no show, and soon will go
Where the wild woodbine twineth.

Anti-Poacher Machine.

An English mechanic in Derby recently constructed an infernal-machine for the prevention of poaching. This machine was intended to be fixed at intervals along hedge sides, fastened to the hedges by wires, with wires or feelers spread about in all directions, and was so constructed that, upon any one's becoming entangled in the meshes, a weight would fall down the outside of a short tube on the percussion-cap fixed upon an iron plate. Then there would be an explosion and small shot would be scattered about in murderous abundance, killing the incautious poacher, and certainly giving notice of trespassers to the game-keeper. The steward of a Derbyshire nobleman gave the man an order for a supply of these instruments. A short time ago they were delivered and set upon the property referred to, but either owing to the probable fatal results of their operation, or from the fact that keepers as well as trespassers ran great risk from them, the instruments have been withdrawn.

GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

SUGARS AT COST.

Cut Loaf, per lb.	10 c
Powdered, per lb.	10 c
Granulated, per lb	9½c
"A" Standard, per lb	9 c
"A," per lb.	8½c
"Ex. C," per lb.	8 c
New Orleans, per lb.	7½c

		Finest imported.
JAPAN or OOLONG	30, 40, 50, 60c.	70c
GUNPOWDER or YOUNG HYSON	30, 40, 50, 60, 70c.	80c

Best Gloss Starch, 6-lb box	40 c
Extra Table Syrup, per keg	$2.50
Raisins, 6-lb box	50
Baking Powder, Price's Cream, large cans	35
Baking Powder, Royal, large cans	35
Baking Powder, 5 lbs for	1.00
Chow Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's quarts	55
Ginger Snaps, best, 3 lbs for	25
Soda Crackers, best, per lb.	5
Graham or Oatmeal Crackers, per lb.	8
Nicnacs, per lb.	12½
Fancy Mixed Crackers, per lb.	15
Soap, best German Mottled, 60 bars per box	3.25
English Breakfast Mackerel, per kit	1.25
Best Dairy Butter, per lb.	15
FLOUR.	
Best Minnesota, per brl	[illegible]
Best Winter Wheat, per brl	6.50
Best Minnesota Patent, per brl	7.50

Goods delivered in all parts of City, Hyde Park, Englewood, Lawndale, and Lake View, Free of Charge.

HICKSON'S
Cash Grocery House,
113 East Madison-st.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - $1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four boxes of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True."
MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect,
MRS. C. KRAPF.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully,
EBERBACH & CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings and flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

CINCINNATI.

Some of the Changes in Mere External Things in the Last Fifteen Years.

How Cincinnatians Are Being Literally "Lifted Up" of Late Years.

Evidences of the "New Esthetic Departure" Which Is to Make Cincinnati the Art-Centre of the West.

The Good Prospect of Attaining Her Desires in Everything Except the Matter of Money Dividends.

Heaviness of Heart About Dollars and Dried Peaches.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—So much has been said in the newspapers everywhere about the recent musical festival and the "grand music-hall," as to create the impression abroad that there was nothing else in Cincinnati worthy of the space in a newspaper correspondent's letter, and yet, after an absence of fifteen years from this city, with which I was once very familiar, I find so much that is new, so much that is changed, that I am almost ready to say that there is no city in the West of which the character has changed so much in fifteen years as Cincinnati.

In the old days, before the War, when it was "Porkopolis," and when its citizens grew rich by furnishing bacon to feed the Southern negro, and whisky to fire the Southern heart, it settled down into a rut of conservatism from which it did not awake until commercially it had been outstripped by the younger cities of St. Louis and Chicago. This was apparent in the externals of the city, in its houses, its means of transit, and its modes of living. For the urban transit of passengers, Cincinnati clung to the old lumbering, clattering omnibus until long after the other two cities had adopted the street railway. It did not dream of a park or a public garden of any sort until Chicago and St. Louis had both done remarkable things in that direction. Its people clung to the rough-paved, narrow streets and the narrow, dingy houses "down in the basin" long after both the other cities had acquired new residence quarters, with wider streets and a new style of residences, which inspired the traveling Cincinnatian with something between awe and discontent.

The proximity of the city to the theatre of the Civil War doubtless did much to retard the awakening from its droway conservatism, but since the close of the War the change above referred to has been great. At present there is no city so well supplied with street-railways. From their common centre at the Tyler-Davidson-Probasco fountain in Fifth street, they radiate in every direction. Almost every alternate street furnishes the route for a railway. They extend in as many directions as a sailor names over in boxing the compass; and over in Covington, in default of streets, they are laid in some instances for several blocks through the alleys.

But Nature presented a barrier to the extension of these railways to suburban villages. The semi-circle of hills which surround the city on the east, north, and west sides were too steep for any horse except the one that is fed on coal and carries his tail in front, and even he required too circuitous a route. So street-railway extension came to a standstill until a few years ago some genius devised the

STREET-RAILWAY ELEVATORS.

There are four of these, at as many different points around the city, viz.: Walnut Hills, Clifton, Mount Adams, and Price's Hill. The mode of ascension at each of these is by a stationary engine at the top of the hill, which hauls one car up at the same time that it lets another down. The railway, or inclined plane,—up which they are drawn by wire cables,—is in two straight parallel tracks, rising at an even continuous grade of about forty-five degrees the whole perpendicular hight of over 400 feet. The cars used on these inclined planes are the same in size and appearance as those used on the horizontal roads, except that the outer end is elevated on a triangular trestle-work which keeps the car in a horizontal position. The ascent occupies less than a minute, and, standing on the outer end of the car and looking off as the city sinks away from him or rises to meet him, one may get a fair notion of how it seems to a man "up in a balloon,"—minus the agreeable possibility of being spitted on the nearest church-steeple.

At Price's Hill, at the western border of the city, the perpendicular hight overcome by the inclined plane is something over 400 feet. Here, also, besides the passenger elevator, is another pair of tracks for the elevation of horses and carriages. The car, in this case, is an open one, similar to a railway cattle-car without a roof, there being seats for two rows of ladies. People drive in the same as they would upon a ferry-boat. The horses are neither tied nor unhitched from the vehicle. The driver sits in his seat, the occupants of the carriage also in theirs; the gate-keeper shuts the gate behind them, signals the engineer at the top of the hill, and up they go. At the top, the other end of the car is opened and they drive out, having reached in one minute a spot which would have taken them half an hour or more to reach by the carriage road, to say nothing of the wear and tear of whips, harness, and Christian character.

Before the adoption of their inclined-plane system, Price's Hill—which presents to the city an abrupt, stubborn front ;two miles long—was almost inaccessible, and for that reason the picturesque sites for suburban homes were nearly valueless. Now, however, it bids fair soon to rival Walnut Hills, which were naturally more accessible. In short the inclined planes are rapidly elevating all the moderately well-to-do citizens out of the "basin" below the hills.

The view from all these hills is fine, but that from Price's Hill is exceptionally so. It embraces not only the whole of the city in the "basin" at one's feet, but the winding course of the Ohio River for twenty-five or thirty miles, and is not excelled by the views about any large city on this continent, except the one from the mountain back of Montreal, and that from the Old Mission road overlooking San Francisco.

On the summer Sunday afternoons a large proportion of the population of the sweltering basin gets itself lifted up for the purpose of having

"A HIGH-TIME."

The facilities for this on the hill-tops at each of the inclined planes are immense. Great platforms of timber are built out on a level with the tops of the hills, and on each of these are seats for 3,000 or 4,000 people. But these platforms are only the pedestals for as many big beer-saloons, in which there are seats and beer-tables for as many more persons as there are on the platforms. Here on Sunday afternoons and summer evenings the "Deutsch gompanie," and the American affiliations, guzzle incredible quantities of beer. But the atmosphere of the "basin" seems to have unusual power of absorbing the moisture of human clay, hence the necessity of copious wetting down.

There is, however, a fertile field here for missionary work in the introduction of a better quality of beer. The Cincinnati article is bitter, muddy, and headachy compared to that of Milwaukee or Chicago.

There is a legend, a myth, that Cincinnati is the centre of the cultivation of the vine; that its hills were fountains of wine,—wine, the tipple of poetic souls in all ages; and there is evidently a desire in the Cincinnati mind to cling to this idea. A symptom of this is the inscription and carving on the stone above the spring at the entrance to the Zoological Gardens. It reads:

Blessed to all the drink shall be;
For you, the water—*wine* for me.

Above this is carved a broad, heavy, but jolly German face, on which there is a ponderous smile at the joke on the Red and Blue Ribbon Societies. This illusion in regard to the fountains of wine was also fostered years ago by Longfellow in his song of "Catawba Wine," when he said that—

This greeting of his'n
The winds and the birds should deliver
To the Queen of the West,
In her garlands dressed,
On the range of the Beautiful River.

But the poet's song, like most other poetic dreams, was only a vision of what possibly might be, rather than of what probably would be. The vineyards about Cincinnati have not increased in the last twenty years, but have diminished. The grape was found to be an extremely uncertain crop, and practical people did not care to invest labor and capital to satisfy a sort of poetic thirst that could as well be washed out with beer. Hence Bacchus, the ancient wine-god, the promoter of civilization, the lawgiver, and lover of peace and good fellowship, was ousted to make room for his more modern relative, Gambrinus, the god of hops, whose temples are built on all the hill-tops about Cincinnati.

But beer and music are not the only entertainments to be found on the hills. To the bucolic stranger, the untraveled American who has never "done the Old World," and therefore cannot afford to turn up his nose at American attempts,—to such a stranger looking for the lions of Cincinnati, the real simon pure article is to be found in the fine

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

which are located on the hills just at the outskirts of Clifton and Mount Auburn. Here he will find a much greater variety, and finer specimens of the feathered and animal kingdoms than is possible to include in any perambulating menagerie—from their Royal Highnesses of Bengal and his Most Gracious Majesty of Africa, down to the denizens of the two-acre dog kennel and the prairie-dog village.

The gardens include an area of probably eighty acres, very handsomely ornamented with walks, flowers, shrubbery, etc. Scattered over this are about forty buildings,—all of solid limestone,—at the front doors of which the animals, birds, reptiles, etc., are presumed to receive visitors of the genus homo and biped persuasion. The institution, as now completed, is a credit to the liberal-minded gentlemen who organized the stock company, paid in the money, and established the gardens for the entertainment of the public, without finding it necessary to give any utilitarian excuse for doing so, and without any expectation of dividends on the stock. This, however, is only another instance of that greater development of public spirit among Cincinnati rich men which has been the subject of so much remark in connection with the recent inauguration of the new Music Hall. In this latter enterprise, too, the investment seems to have been done *con amore*, and the utilitarian idea to have been kept entirely in the background. Instead of being hidden behind a street facade of office windows, or having an underpinning of shops, as is the case with nearly all the other public halls in the United States, the new Cincinnati Music Hall stands like a cathedral in the midst of open grounds, and fronting on a beautiful park. The iron fence which surrounds the building affords neither hope to the tradesman nor vantage ground to the bill-poster. In the arrangement and location of this modern temple of Apollo, the idea seems to have been to make a public and emphatic claim that music was worthy of love, worship, and costly gifts, without any more expectation of a dividend on the investment than from the money paid for a wife's portrait.

Still another instance of this

SPIRIT OF CULTURE

—for that is more correct than to call it mere public spirit—is the Tyler Davidson-Probasco fountain in Fifth street.

Years ago there stood here a rickety old market-house, but shortly after the War, when Cincinnati began to brush off the cobwebs of her conservatism, Mr. Tyler Davidson suggested the erection of this beautiful work of art. He did not live to carry out his design, but Mr. Henry Probasco did it for him, and when the pile of bronze, with its fifteen statues, was completed in 1871, at a cost of $200,000, he presented it to the city.

The next thing with which a few wealthy Cincinnatians propose to make other cities envious is a Museum of Art and Literature. The arrangements for the establishment of this have, I understand, been fully made. In this are to be collected rare specimens of all fine arts, statues, paintings, ceramics, costly textiles, fabrics, ancient armor, and all that class of quaint, curious and costly things which, by some undefined law of the fitness of things, have been associated together. But to these are to be added also the feature of rare books. One gentleman, whose private collection made at great cost through many years, is understood to be ready to donate the whole of it. A hint of the quality of its treasures may be had from the fact that it is said to embrace copies from fifty editions of Shakspeare. Some of these are small enough to go into one's vest-pocket, and others are so large that a stout porter could not shoulder them.

Speaking of books reminds me to say that, besides rich private collections, Cincinnati has a larger supply in her eleven public libraries than any other city west of Philadelphia,—the two most important, however, being the Mercantile and the Public Library (proper), which together contain over 100,000 volumes.

Many other facts might also be cited to sustain the claim made by her citizens that in the last few years Cincinnati has taken *a new esthetic departure*, and that in the general westward movement of all things the mantle of Boston, as the centre of art and music, has fallen on Cincinnati; and, though she may not yet claim any such literary eminence as such Massachusetts towns as Concord,—where the principal occupation of the people is said to be writing for the *Atlantic Monthly*,—she may at least claim to have more to invite people of literary taste than any other Western city.

But, viewing life from a practical bread-and-butter-getting standpoint, there is

A REVERSE SIDE

to all these attractions. The city has an immense debt,—nearly twenty-four millions, or about seven millions greater than that of the larger City of Chicago, and six millions greater than that of St. Louis. The burden of taxation to pay interest on this falls heavily on her real estate and her trade. The unfinished Cincinnati Southern Railroad to Chattanooga, on which a large part of this immense debt was incurred, has been of but little benefit yet to her business interests. Nearly one-fourth of the transportation of exports from Cincinnati to all other places is estimated to be by the Ohio River. The condition of her whole traffic may therefore be approximately ascertained by the number of steamers at her wharf, and the degree of activity there. The present status may be estimated by the fact that during the past few weeks there have not been above four or five steamers at the landing where a few years ago there used to be a dozen or more. Taxes are high and real estate and rents are low. The shrinkage in the nominal values of real estate has not been so great as in Chicago, partly because it was never so much inflated by speculation, but it is quite as low now, and rents are even lower than in Chicago. Handsome lots on improved streets in Clifton and Mount Auburn can be bought for from $30 to $75 per front foot. In the windows of some handsome three-story residences in Mount Auburn are to be seen placards offering them for rent at $600 per annum.

But this downward tendency of prices is by no means more marked in the city than in the country. Throughout Ohio and Indiana there has been a large

SHRINKAGE IN VALUES

of town property and farming lands. Many farms in the country surrounding Indianapolis were cited to me as being recently sold for prices ranging from $30 to $35 per acre, whereas the same farms were sold four or five years ago for from $60 to $70 per acre. Nor is it only the prices of real estate and similar investments that feel the squeeze. A disconsolate country merchant near Indianapolis, with whom I talked, told his tale of how he had stocked up several times, and each time as he supposed at "bottom prices," only to find that the bottom had not been reached yet. "At last," said he, with a sorrowful quaver in his voice, "it has come to this, that I have just had to put out a sign to sell *thirteen pounds of dried peaches for a dollar*!" It did not in the least assuage his troubles for me to explain that it was because the annual crop of dollars had been growing smaller and smaller ever since the decrease in the production of the metals out of which real dollars are made; and that, on the other hand, the crops of dried peaches, bread and butter, dry goods, and all other things which dollars are bought with, had been steadily increasing; in short, that the world had been so industrious, so economical, so inventive in its methods of getting dollars, and so intent upon keeping them, that the supply of dollars was below the demand. Hence the rise in their price, and the reason that it took more dried peaches to buy one.

The money-getting instinct of mankind at large, which had been indorsed by political economy, was too sacred a target for his complaints. But as he felt the necessity of blaming *somebody* for all this, he pitched upon the "Government." "While there was so much talk about sustaining the credit of the Government and the value of the dollar, he thought there ought to be some consideration for dried peaches." W. L. F.

SUMMER-MORNING.

Above the purple Eastern hills
The crimson-banded morning glows,
And every feathered warbler trills
The sweetest, clearest song it knows;
And every emerald leaf is hung
With bright, prismatic drops of dew;
While, ho! the bright and ever-young,
Gay Phœbus blazes into view.

Hail! splendid world, so fresh and bright,
In glowing purple, green, and gold!
All through the star-bespangled night,
The Angels watered hill and wold;
And when, in crimson, gold, and blue,
Morn blossomed in the Eastern skies,
Behold! a landscape fresh and new,
And fragrant as a Paradise.

"BOUX" BRUBAKER.

A Recognition.

London Vanity Fair.

At an Odd-Fellows' ball, the other day, a young man in the medical student line of life came suddenly face to face with a dear, kind, old, father-y looking gentleman with white hair, of highly respectable and almost Biblical appearance. They both stood transfixed. The same idea flashed across both of them. "Your face is familiar to me, very familiar; but I can't remember where we have met so often." However, the friendly impulse was carried out; they shook hands warmly, partook of a friendly glass, and departed, still ignorant of each other's name and occupation. But the young man was determined to solve the problem, and he seized on the waiter, and said to him: "Tell me, waiter, who is that distinguished stranger, with the white hair all about him?" And the waiter whispered lowly: "Please, sir, that's the pawnbroker."

A CLERICAL IMPRESARIO.

The Experience of the Rev. Mr. Burns as a Concert-Manager, and His Explanation in Relation Thereto.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 30.

A new departure in the way of operatic management, and a decidedly novel undertaking for a Presbyterian divine, were developed yesterday morning in connection with the Kellogg-Roze concerts at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Coming at the end of the operatic season, when nothing more of great interest was expected, these concerts have been the topic of conversation for the past two weeks in fashionable and musical circles.

The columns of the newspapers have been extensively utilized, and the usual immense posters scattered in every direction throughout the city; the names of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Mlle. Roze appeared in twelve-inch letters, and those of the lesser operatic luminaries in smaller print. At the foot of these placards, for reasons at first unknown, but now apparent, the name of the manager was missing. It can now be supplied, and the posters should have read, General Manager and Impresario, the Rev. James H. Burns, of Chicago,—this gentleman having entered into contract with Mr. Max Strakosch for the purpose of bringing the troupe to this city.

Had not the receipts of Tuesday night fallen far short of paying expenses, and the ready money of the preacher not given out, this item would have been lost to the public; but certain bills remaining unpaid on Tuesday night, and other suspicious circumstances occurring, the apprehensions of the creditors were much excited, and yesterday morning's denouement proved the justice of those suspicions. Early in the morning the collectors of various firms began to gather at Balmer & Weber's for a settlement, but were soon informed that the Rev. Burns had not been seen; it was ascertained in a short time that he had incontinently shifted the burden of financial responsibility to the broad shoulders of the veteran Max.

The storm broke then in earnest, and an immediate rush was made for the Lindell or the great arbitrator of operatic discords. But no Max was to be found. In fact, he had heard the mutterings of the storm, and was rapidly taking means to secure his own safety. About 10:30 a. m. he appeared in front of Balmer & Weber's cashier's desk, fired with rage and excitement. Thrusting a document, purporting to be a writ of attachment, under the astonished nose of the phlegmatic Mr. B., he exclaimed, "I think that will fix this business." The tableau, when informed that others of the same nature from the bill-poster, printer, newspapers, etc., had been already served, was, to say the least, worthy the pencil of a Nast. Cooling off somewhat, he proceeded to the Lindell, and about half an hour afterwards he explained his position to a reporter, as follows:

He had made a contract through his agent with the Rev. James H. Burns and P. C. Russell, publisher of the St. Louis *Post-Office Bulletin* and Chicago *Post-Office Bulletin*. By this contract he was to receive $1,000 in advance each night for two concerts in St. Louis. Upon inquiry Mr. Burns had been represented as a responsible person and a man of means. Believing this representation, he had signed the contract, and, after two concerts in Chicago, by which $7,000 had been cleared for the Newsboys' Home, came to this city. Mr. Burns paid the $1,000 according to agreement, on Tuesday night before the performance; but, about 9 o'clock, discovering that the house was not a paying one, and he would lose money, sent for Mr. Strakosch, and informed him he could go no further, and desired a release. This was refused, and the interview ended, and Mr. Strakosch states that he paid no more attention to the matter until yesterday morning, when, hearing of Burns' sudden departure, he swore out the attachment in order to protect himself as much as possible, but with the intention also of seeing every one paid in full. About $400 remained to be paid, and, unless the receipts of Wednesday night were large, he expected to be a considerable loser by the ecclesiastical speculation.

A visit to George Morgan, Secretary of the Exchange, disclosed only the fact that Burns had rented the hall, paying in advance for its use.

Mr. James S. MacFarland stated that Burns had called upon him about six weeks since, in regard to furnishing and arranging the chairs for the entertainments, and that he (MacFarland) had told him then such musical affairs would not pay in St. Louis,—advising him to have nothing to do with the venture. Burns then returned to Chicago, but came back again in two weeks, stating that he had made better terms with Strakosch, and intended giving the concerts,—making his arrangements at the same time for the chairs, etc. The day before the first concert he came to MacFarland with the request that he would wait until after the concerts were given for his pay, as he had but $500 with him. The request being denied, he telegraphed and received $200 more, paying Mr. MacFarland his bill.

An intimate friend of the Rev. Burns, prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church, who refused to be connected with the affair on account of religious scruples, gave the following history of Burns' whole connection with operatic matters, his statement corroborating the remark that his friend was a minister in good standing in Chicago, but at present occupying no pulpit. It appears, according to Mr. W. H. Phare, that Burns was induced to enter into the speculation by Russell, who agreed to share expenses. After all the arrangements had been completed, Russell, anticipating nuisances, or failing to connect in money matters, withdrew, and left the city last Friday. Mr. Phare met Burns after the concert on Tuesday night; he appeared very much excited and disheartened, but intimated in no way his intention of taking "French leave;" was much surprised to hear of Roze (Burns') departure in such a manner; but, although he did not consider him worth as much as had been stated, had little doubt that all the debts would be settled up.

The whole truth was, that Burns, finding himself in deep water, out of money, and unacquainted with business affairs, especially such a complicated a matter as managing a troupe of singers, became fairly frightened out of his wits, and had taken the shortest way out of his difficulties, to gain breathing time.

Mr. Balmer, of Balmer & Weber, was evidently most thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair, and considered that the excitable Max had mixed matters considerably with his attachment, loud talk, etc. Tickets had been selling well until the scandal had become bruited about town, but the sale since had been very slow. The receipts for Tuesday night were between $1,150 and $1,200, and the whole amount was still in his hands. If Burns had not left and caused the present trouble, the hall would have been filled for the second concert, and no difficulty experienced in paying out, and probably a profit made over and above all expenses.

The above is an impartial statement of all the facts which could be gotten concerning the latest sensation amongst the opera people. Mr. Strakosch has assumed all liabilities, and everybody will be made happy by the receipt of his money. "Every man to his trade" will be a fitting moral to end this tale of a preacher's sad failure as an impresario.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—Being shown an extract from a St. Louis paper—clipped by you for reprint—in regard to my unfortunate connection with the Strakosch concerts recently given in that city, I have only to say that I was drawn into it as an innocent man by others, and was not to be the manager of it by any means; but, owing to the confessed inability of Mr. Russell to bear his part of the financial burden, I was compelled to assume a position which, of course, I did not like, in order to protect myself. It was not my purpose to abandon the field, nor would I, under any circumstances, until denied the rightful use of moneys clearly belonging to me with which to pay current expenses, and had not Mr. Strakosch interfered in this matter there would have been no trouble I think between the first and second concerts; but, being thus hampered and interfered with, I finally left per necessity, and what seemed good advice, and yet with no intention whatever of wronging any one out of his just claims.

It was Mr. Russell, a former citizen of St. Louis, who made all prior arrangements, renting the "Exchange," seating it, etc., so expensively. In this I think he erred in judgment. I now exceedingly regret my connection with this whole affair, not only because to me unprofitable, but more especially because it tends to bring reproach upon me, my brethren in the ministry, and the great cause of Christ. "Whose I am and whom I serve." I trust, therefore, I am and shall be forgiven by all for this my first and last such strange experience.

J. H. BURNS.

INDIANA.

Facts and Fancies Concerning the Coming Republican State Convention.

Interesting Reminiscences of State Politics for the Past Twenty Years.

Indications that the Republicans Will Present a Solid and Formidable Front;

And that Their Ticket Will Be the Best Nominated for Years.

List of the Leading Candidates—Probabilities as to Platform.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—It is Decoration-Day, but decidedly a gloomy, cheeriess, and chilly one. All the forenoon it has drizzled solemnly, and as the mercury depressed, so has the usual enthusiasm in the event. Last year it was indeed a gala day. This, it is paralyzed by the elements. Is it any wonder the ancients worshiped the sun beaming in the heavens?

During the hours of drizzle it is a fit opportunity to withdraw to one's inner castle and transcribe for THE TRIBUNE some facts and fancies concerning the

COMING REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Next Wednesday this important body convenes in this Capital City, at the "Old Drury," now called the Metropolitan Theatre. If you will permit the digression, I will here say that, considering the momentous events that have transpired in the interim, in the what seems to be the remote past, your correspondent attended his first theatre at this Old Drury. This was in his callow youth, just preceding the War, and while the "Wide-Awakes" were marshaling their hosts to elect Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Old Peter Richings, long since gone

To that bourne whence no traveler returns,

was the actor in the title role, and his (then) young and modestly-sweet daughter Caroline (now Mrs. Bernard) took a leading character. Since the destruction by fire of the Academy of Music here, some two or three years ago, the Metropolitan is the largest and best adapted hall in the city for a public convention. It is now a popular variety theatre, conducted by the genial Simon McCarthy. State Conventions have been held in it from time immemorial, the last one being the recent Democratic State Convention, presided over by the suave Gov. Hendricks. I attended the Republican State Convention there in February, 1860, almost a fifth of a century ago, that nominated the ticket of

LANE AND MORTON

for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. This combination assured victory to the new party in Indiana. Many of the old readers of THE TRIBUNE will be reminded of that celebrated and remarkable campaign by seeing those names once more in juxtaposition. Henry S. Lane was a popular sort o' Henry Clayish or Lincolnish orator, who won the hearts of the yeomanry. He never prided himself on his personal beauty of face or form, but concluded to take the ungainly work of nature in his particular case in abundant good humor. In fact, his ungainliness was so apparent, and so evidently unconscionable, that he usually took time by the forelock and got ahead of the critics of his audience by calling attention to his "good looks;" and, of course, that ironical observation brought down the house, and put him and his hearers en rapport. The ticket was elected; Lane went to the United States Senate; Morton became Governor, and the great war opened, which permitted Oliver P. Morton to become the famed "War Governor of Indiana."

The intermediate history of these men is tolerably well known. Gov. Lane still lives, in ripe, joyous old age, at the pretty little county capital of Crawfordsville, two or three hours from this city. The place has a literary tinge, and is noted as being the home of Gen. Lew Wallace, author of the "Fair God," and of Maurice Thompson, a magazine contributor of good repute. Morton was known as the friend of friends of the Union soldier; and as I write these lines his grave at Crown Hill Cemetery is no doubt being decorated among the thousand others who sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

It is now six years since the Republicans of Indiana nominated a State ticket for *election*. Two have since been placed in nomination for *defeat*. But many, I presume, believe in the old saw, "The third time's the charm." In 1872, the Republican State ticket was mainly successful. That is, a numerical majority of it was, but it lost its head, and its tail, and was a very sorry looking object with its cranium and caudal appendages decapitated. That year the two opposing guberuatorial candidates were

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS AND THOMAS M. BROWNE,

the former the Democratic, the latter the Republican standard-bearer. Hendricks gently laid Browne on the shelf, or sent him out to forage up Salt River. The ultimate part of the ticket, the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was also carried by the Democracy. The remainder of the ticket was won by the Republicans. As the Democracy carried the State ticket in 1870, two years before, it is, to speak with direct precision, a fact that the Republicans have not won their entire State ticket since 1868, the year of Grant's first election. Placing Republican supremacy back to that date would be equivalent to saying that now for ten years the unterrified have been "running" the State, and Monon-daily paternal citizens would admit that good, honest, efficient government by the Democracy would be preferable to bad, corrupt, incompetent rule by the Republicans. But it is extremely doubtful if all these years there has been both purity and wisdom in the management of the State by the Democracy. I do not recall any serious criticism of the Executive control of Gov. Hendricks. His Administration was marked by placidity and respectability, and will stand out distinguishably, I think, in Hoosier history as one of the purest epochs. The Cincinnati *Commercial* enjoyed its biting irony-flings at Gov. Hendricks for suggesting in one of his messages his intention to preserve the comity of the States of the group of which Indiana formed a part. That *was* funny in the Governor of peace. But the other departments of the State Government have not fared so well as the Executive.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

It is a fact conceded by all well-informed persons, irrespective of party bias, that the two Democratic Superintendents, Prof. Hopkins (who died at his post), and James H. Smart, the incumbent, proved to be wise selections; and that the important department under their care has steadily advanced during the several years of their control. Prof. Smart is peculiarly efficient and successful. He is devoted to the cause of popular education; was a popular educator prior to his election in 1874, and is so genial and agreeable a gentleman that he wins hosts of friends everywhere throughout the Commonwealth. He is now a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The best interests of the State no doubt demand the overhauling of the other offices. The chief ones of importance are to be filled at the election next October. These are: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the first and last of these, inefficiency rather than corruption is the bane to be feared. I have already referred to the character of the occupancy of the latter. I could express but a popular sentiment were I to speak with equal confidence in the incumbent of the former office—the Hon. John Enos Neff, now for four years Secretary of State. Mr. Neff is not renominated. Prof. Smart is. Having a pleasant personal acquaintance with the Hon. Attorney-General Buskirk, who has now held the position four years, and having some knowledge, derived from responsible sources, of the estimation in which his public services in that office are held, I but reiterate an advised opinion when I say he has done well.

The two offices in the State which, by collusion, can become an augean stable, and need thorough cleansing, are those of

AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

It is not for me to here comment on the present conduct of these Departments of the State Government. Public rumor is not always correctable. It is a fact, however, well known to the public, that, during a former occupancy of these offices by Democratic officials since 1868, a very stupendous bit of cool and calculating "jobbery" was set up, and by the power of a "Ring" as corrupt as Tweed's, composed of both Democrats and Republicans, the School Fund of Indiana was made to yield up at least $50,000 in spoils. The Hon. James B. Ryan was then Treasurer of State. He knows all about it, and has detailed the modus operandi to your correspondent. He did not share in the spoils, but would have promptly interrupted the game of the conspirators by dispatching the half-a-million dollars or more (perhaps three-quarters) to the various counties where it belonged but for the power of the conspirators to secure the aid of a local court in their nefarious schemes of plunder. Some day this especial case of murder "will out" with a vengeance on the head of the prime perpetrator.

And next week the great Republican party of the State assembles in State Convention to nominate a State ticket. The conditions are entirely unlike those under which the Democracy noisily came hither some months ago on a corresponding errand. The latter party have plumed themselves on the past, and count

A NOMINATION EQUIVALENT TO ELECTION.

Hence, wild contest for the nomination, bitter bickering prior to and during the convention's sittings, and the usual criminations and recriminations as the pathetic sequel. At the convention of the unterrified in February there was a brigade of bonafide, wrangling, earnest contestants for the several places, principally those of Secretary of State and Treasurer of State. It had been conceded over the State that the brave old War Democrat,

GEN. MAHLON D. MANSON,

would be their nominee for State Auditor. His fitness, his integrity, and ability were acknowledged; and thus the real squabble was over the two officers specified. It was a vigorous, but in the main a courteous contest, though there were charges of some sort on the tongue of Mme. Rumor concerning the canvass for the Treasurership nomination, carried off finally by Mr. Flemming, a banker, of Fort Wayne.

In no particular will this State Convention of the Republicans next week be a counterpart of the Democracy, except in name. There are no crazy candidates for the nominations. I do not think this indicates apathy in the party precisely; but leading Republicans have sort o' got out of the habit of being elected to State offices in Hoosierdom; and not many court a campaign demanding their money, time, and courage, with opposition calumny and loads of lies hurled upon them, all just for the novelty of the thing. Therefore, while the Convention will undoubtedly be full to repletion, there will be coolness, placidity, the calmest of a sea calm prevailing. There will be no disposition to intrigue as to candidates. From this fact alone I predict the nomination of

THE BEST TICKET

that party has had in the field for many years. If they fail in this, under the favorable circumstances for such result, their wisdom must have departed altogether. The extraordinary and exceptional condition of the politics of the Republic, in view of the "Pottah Plan" of fixing things in Florida and Louisiana, and the probabilities, and the graver possibilities, will cause an assemblage here of all the "level heads" of the leading Republicans of the State. It will be more than a Convention to nominate a State ticket, and exude one of those monstrosities of meaningless platitudes styled a "platform." It will be a counseling together for the purpose of reaching the best methods of achieving present success, and guarding against apprehended future emergency. No doubt there is a good deal of the feeling abroad such as warned the people in the winter of 1860-'61. It may be unexpressed and unundless, but its existence is indicated distinctly.

As many hundreds of your readers in Indiana may desire to know the arrangements for transportation to Indianapolis, I here incorporate the rates agreed on by the railways:

Panhandle Routes, including the Indianapolis & Vincennes—Four cents per mile one way; tickets good from 4th to 7th, inclusive.

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western—Same as above; delegates to be furnished certificates. Round-trip tickets will be placed on sale at Covington and Connersville on the 4th and 5th, good to return on 6th, at four cents per mile one way, to be sold to all desiring to attend the Convention.

Indianapolis, Cincinnatti & Lafayette—Delegates, presenting credentials at ticket-offices, supplied at one and one-fifth fare; tickets good from 3d to 6th, inclusive.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—One fare round trip; good from 3d to 7th, inclusive. Returning tickets to be indorsed by Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

Kel River Railroad—Round-trip tickets at one and one-fifth fare; good from 3d to 6th, inclusive.

Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis—One full fare for round trip; tickets good from 3d to 6th, inclusive.

Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern—One and one-fifth fare for round trip; tickets good from 3d to 6th, inclusive.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad—One full fare for round trip; tickets good from 3d to 6th, inclusive.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago—One full fare for round trip; tickets good from 3d to 6th, inclusive.

Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan—Round trip tickets at two cents per mile (circular); good from 4th to 6th, inclusive.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis—Round-trip tickets at two cents per mile (circular); good from 4th to 6th, inclusive.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati—Round-trip tickets for one fare; good from 3d to 6th, inclusive.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw—Round-trip tickets two cents per mile (circular), to be sold on the 4th and 5th, and good to return until the 8th. These lines his grave at Crown Hill Cemetery is no doubt being decorated among the thousand others who sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

Ohio & Mississippi—Tickets two and three-fourths cents per mile (circular); good until used.

Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia Line)—Round-trip tickets for one fare; good from 4th to 6th, inclusive.

Grand Rapids & Indiana and Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne—Round-trip tickets at usual reduced rates; good from 4th to 7th, inclusive.

WHO ARE THE CANDIDATES?

is a question that interests many. I have taken pains to secure a full list, from direct sources, of those who have been mentioned in connection with the several places, and present them as they appear on my list, giving address and occupation, so far as obtainable:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

A. J. Casteller, Lafayette, one-legged soldier, and now Auditor of Tippecanoe County.—Bloomington & Muncie Railroad; Capt. Warner, Evansville, one-armed soldier, and for some years connected with the Post-Office there; Col. Phillips, editor and proprietor of the Kokomo *Tribune*; and Tom J. Trusler, Indianapolis, attorney-at-law, and formerly Deputy Secretary of State.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.

Col. A. O. Miller, Lebanon, now Clerk of the Circuit Court; Gen. Milo S. Haskell, Goshen, banker, a graduate of West Point; Col. W. W. Dudley, Richmond, one-legged soldier and banker; Col. Ed Wolfe, Rushville, served two terms as County Auditor, and now a merchant; Col. Ira B. Wayne, ex-County Treasurer, now real-estate agent.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

Maj. George Herriot, Franklin, pork-packer, and was the candidate in 1876 for same office; Gen. Lazarus Noble, Vincennes, prominently connected with the State Government during the War; Col. Ensign Bennett, Michigan City, mining; Prof. Augustus D. Lynch, Indianapolis, late Cashier First National Bank at Shelbyville, and now National Bank Examiner for Indiana; and Judge R. S. Taylor, Fort Wayne, lawyer, who escaped being elected to Congress by the skin of his teeth in that Democratic stronghold a few years ago.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Hon. H. Clay Gooding, Evansville, late State Senator, and Republican nominee for Congress the last or preceding campaign, prominent lawyer; Gen. Silas Colgrove, Winchester, lawyer and ex-Judge; Gen. Tom W. Bennett, Richmond, Mayor, and ex-Governor of and Congressional Delegate from Idaho; Maj. M. L. Bundy, New Castle, lawyer; J. Stott, lawyer, Princeton.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Prof. Barnabas Hobbs, Rockville, once incumbent of the office, and Prof. Bloss, Evansville, candidate for same position two years ago.

It will be conceded that the forest of available candidate-timber is large enough from which to cull choice material.

Much diversity of opinion prevails as to what the Convention will incorporate in

THE PLATFORM.

Of course; there are certain stereotyped generalities, sometimes of a very glittering and transparent nature, which, as can be imagined by any one, will appear. In that particular, one platform is but the twin of another. But on the finance question (a little ticklish in Indiana), and on the Administration, and especially Hayes' Southern policy, there are doubts and supreme uncertainties as to the precise shading to be given.

I have conversed with many leading Republicans, both of this city and from other parts of the State, and find that on details their views constitute a real *olla podrida*. But on the three or four vital points, opinion, so far as I have canvassed it, concentrates pretty thoroughly.

Judge H. C. Newcomb, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court last campaign on the Republican ticket, and for many years leading political editor of the *Journal* of this city, and this year candidate on the Republican ticket for re-election to the Superior Court, thinks that the platform will deal mildly with the Administration, speak in terms of respect of the President *de facto*, and give him a send-off about like the Vermont platform did. He also thinks that the Convention will express the opinion that financial matters are now in a splendid condition to be

LET ALONE,

since the passage the other day of the bill prohibiting further contraction of the greenback currency; and that it will say, "Now, hands off till resumption." On State matters he says the Convention has nothing to do but ignore them, and say nothing whatever against the Blue Jeans Governor.

Col. Will R. Holloway, Postmaster here, is of opinion that the Convention will "resolout" in favor of each legislation as will make gold, silver, and greenbacks equal and keep them so; will sustain Hayes' title, assert his measures, and to general terms inshrew his Administration; will favor a protective tariff, denounce Communism, and favor a system of arbitration in all questions between employers and laborers; will hold Blue Jeans up to the scorn and contempt of the public, declare his Administration a failure, and that the Democrats are responsible for the humiliating position the State holds in the country; also oppose with fervor the sweeping introduction of Rebel claims before Congress, and denounce the action of Speaker Randall in organizing the Committees of the United States Congress in the interests and under the control of the South and Southern men.

Col. James A. Wildman, former Auditor of State, thinks the spirit of the Convention will be mild and conciliatory toward the President, but will condemn in unmeasured terms the corruptions of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, and will denounce bitterly the attempt of that body to disturb the peace and slowly reviving prosperity of the country, under the guise of investigating alleged frauds committed in the election in 1876. Col. W., who is over the State constantly, says, in his emphat